

RyStar

A LEVEL PROJECT BY RYAN CHAN



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# Analysis

## Introduction to the Problem

I was inspired by the British Computational Physics Olympiad to undertake this problem. The problem involves simulating the solar system and the orbit of planets within it. I thought, why can’t we have any solar system with any gravitational constant? And decided to make this my project.

The target is to create an application/website that allows a user to create their own solar system. They should be able to add planets, change their masses, change the gravitational constant and see what happens. This is a tool that can be used in education, for example teaching pupils astrophysics in A level physics. I take A level physics and so this is a good practice for me to learn more about physics as well.

The system should use a GUI to allow for user to make/edit their solar system with a way of changing it as per described in the above paragraph, and should simulate and display the orbit of those planetary bodies.

The system could have a way of storing different solar systems created by the user, storing data about each planetary bodies’ current position, velocity and acceleration, as well as constants such as their mass. Ideally the system could make use of webserver tools to host itself on a website where people can use this. For adding complexity the system could also make use of login systems and allow other users to view each other’s solar systems and simulate their orbits.

The reason why I am making this is because I think that in education we can use more simulation based things to demonstrate the theory behind how things work. In physics, particularly astrophysics, it is often times quite hard for students to see or visualize what is going on, and so I want to develop a tool to aid students in learning.

## Suitability of a Computational Solution

This problem requires calculation of acceleration due to the resultant force of gravitational attraction due to the masses of each planet the user adds. This solution needs to run on a computer for the simple fact that no one is capable of doing it faster than a computer, as you need to do multiple integrations to calculate the position vector of a planet at time t, and t ideally needs to be a small number for a suitable degree of accuracy. The solution may calculate the acceleration every 0.1 seconds, as it is impossible to find the acceleration for a time step that is approximately 0 in real time. There are no real way of implementing this without a computer.  
  
Moreover, the user will interact with the solution to add more planets and use user interfaces to change settings, which is quite hard and unthinkable of to implement with anything other than a computational solution.

The problem Involves a many-stage calculation that require first finding the position vector of each planet, then using Newton’s law of gravitation to find the force planet A exerts on planet B due to gravitational attraction, then dividing by the mass to find acceleration. Once you have acceleration you need to integrate to find velocity and integrate again to find displacement. This makes it suitable for decomposition, which I will talk about how it applies to my solution later. It is also suitable for abstraction to take place since I will not be modelling any unnecessary parts of the solar system. Due to the two mentioned factors I wish to justify why this solution is suitable to a computational solution.

## Features of My Solution

To summarize the current problem, the program needs to have a GUI for user to add more planets, change the masses of planets and stars, set a time scale to run at (e.g. 1 second in real life = 1 year in simulation), a time step size to run at (for integration purposes, explained later), and see the orbit of the overall system.

Ideally the solution should have a means of storing what the user has created permanently but is not the main focus of the problem. The program could possibly have a login system and a way of viewing other people’s simulations.

The above are all features that I can think of, and I will consult with stakeholders for further input. To summarize, the features are listed below:

|  |
| --- |
| Have an intuitive GUI for the user to interact with my solution. |
| Have a setting or a way to change the masses of planets and stars |
| Have a setting or a way to change the time step it runs at (e.g. 1 second = 1 year) |
| The user can see the orbits and movement of planets simulated. |
| (Extension) – The user can save what they have created |
| (Extension) – The user can view what others have created |
| (Extension) – Webserver hosting to make it hosted on a webpage |
| (Extension) – Implement thick client and thin server |

More features are to be added after interviewing stakeholders.

## Analysis of current solutions

**List of current solutions (query result from google):**

1. UCL Planetary Orbit Simulation

<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/~zcapg66/work/COMP4/simulations/orbit/orbit.html>

2. UNL Astronomy Education Orbit Simulation

<https://astro.unl.edu/classaction/animations/renaissance/kepler.html>

3. JPL Solar System Dynamics

<https://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/tools/orbit_viewer.html>

4. planetaryorbits.com

<http://www.planetaryorbits.com>

5. Sebastion Lague’s Coding Adventure (youtube)   
<www.youtube.com/watch?v=7axImc1sxa0>

Analysis of solution number 1 (UCL Planetary Orbit Simulation):

Introduction:

This is a software developed by UCL and this is an orbit simulation I found on their website.

Overall view:   
A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated  
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a game

Description automatically generated

List of features

|  |
| --- |
| A display to show the distance of mouse from sun |
| Left click to create anticlockwise planet |
| Right click to create clockwise planet. |
| Mass of the sun can be changed |
| Can display data of planets such as acceleration, speed, and radius. |
| Can pause/play and reset simulation |
| Can change the colour of the planets created. |

While the solution has many features that are suitable for my solution, and the GUI looks clean, there are some missing features that I want to demonstrate. The solution shown above uses a 2-body simulation method that utilizes Keppler’s laws of planetary motion which does not apply for a N-body simulation. My solution requires using N-body simulation methods and so I cannot use the same approach as theirs. They are also missing a way of changing the mass of planets, which they have justified as negligible in a 2-body simulation. The masses of each planets play a significant role on a N-body simulation with non-fixed orbits. However, I like how they can display data of planets, pausing and playing the simulation.

Summary of solution number 1 (Pros):

|  |
| --- |
| Has intuitive GUI |
| Can add planets which is what I want |
| Can change the mass of the sun |
| Can display data of planets |
| Can pause and play |

Summary of solution number 1 (Cons):

|  |
| --- |
| It is a 2-body simulation, which means that it does not apply to my solution |
| Cannot change mass of planets |
| Orbits are fixed |
| Cannot zoom in or zoom out |
| Planets can phase through each other |

I can take inspiration from their UI design as it is quite simple and I think I can make it quite easily. They have a well-documented webpage demonstrating how to use their application and so I think I could do something similar to that. However, I still need to come up with an algorithm myself as theirs does not apply to my solution. The zoom in and out feature is something that I can implement as I will be changing the orbits of planets and those can be quite big. I need to allow for the user to see the whole system or zoom into a specific part. Overall the simulation ran pretty fast with an average of 60 frames per second, and I want to achieve something similar for a smooth end user experience.

Analysis of solution number 2 (UNL Astronomy Education):

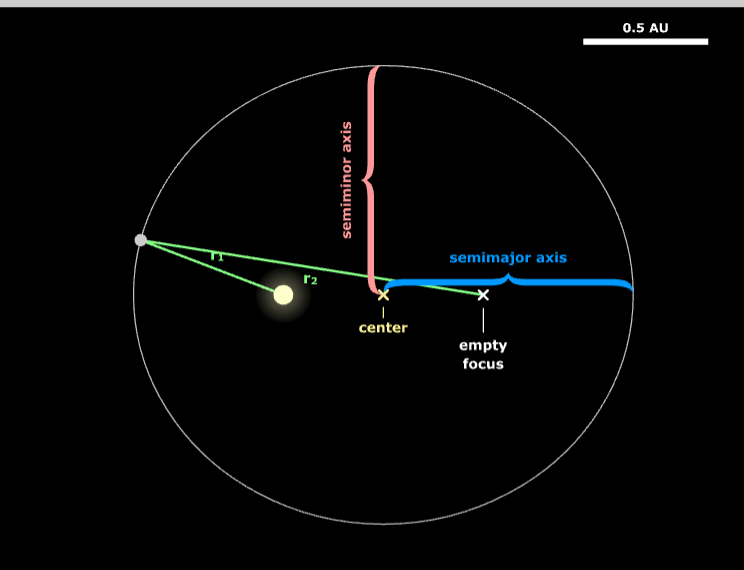
Introduction:

This is a website that hosts a simulation on it. I found this website on google when researching similar simulations such as the one by UCL above.

Overall view

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

A graph and diagram of a function

Description automatically generated

List of features

|  |
| --- |
| Ability to set parameters to a known planet |
| Changing semi-major axis |
| Changing eccentricity |
| Changing animation rate |
| Showing information about orbit such as empty locus and distance from loci |
| Plotting of areas swept in a certain time to demonstrate Keppler’s second law |
| Plotting of period against semi-major axis to demonstrate Keppler’s third law |
| Visualisation of the solar system’s orbits |

This solution has many features that allow for educational purposes. It successfully demonstrates many astrophysics laws such as Keppler’s law. It has a lot of UI going on which may be confusing for the casual user. If there is a way of simplifying the UI then it would be great. I think that overall this is a really good solution but unfortunately this solution does not apply to my scenario because, once again, it is only a 2-body simulation.

Summary of solution number 2 (Pros):

|  |
| --- |
| Lots of features to demonstrate physics |
| Intuitive UI if you know what you are doing |
| Many features to customise the simulation |
| Adaptive zoom that adjusts based on the size of the orbit so that it is always viewed in full, and in a reasonable scale. |
| Can pause and play |

Summary of solution number 2 (Cons):

|  |
| --- |
| GUI may be confusing if you don’t know what the terms mean, though you can easily find out by testing what happens if you move the sliders |
| Does not apply to my scenario |

Overall this solution is really good and once again I can use the GUI as an example as to how I might design my own. However, one problem with this is that it does not achieve what I want to do – to allow users to add more planets and simulate N-body scenarios. The amount of features and educational capabilities is something that I can implement in my solution.

Analysis of solution number 3 (JPL Solar System Dynamics):

Introduction:   
  
I found this website on google, and the 3d aspect of it is something that is worth looking into. It is a bit laggy when you drag and change the camera angle. Possibly because I have not turned on hardware acceleration in my browser.

A screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

List of features

|  |
| --- |
| 3D plot of orbits |
| Viewing of current position of planets (approximation) |
| Clicking on a planet allows you to centre your camera at it. |

I think that this solution is a little bit weaker compared to the other ones as it misses quite a bit of features that the other two both have. The UCL one has the ability for user to add more planets which I want, and the second one has a lot of features for you to plot and change things. It allowed the user to change the orbits and experience Keppler’s three laws. However, for this solution you can only view the orbits. Despite being in 3d, the lack of the features made this a comparatively worse solution to my problem.

Summary of solution 3 (Pros):

|  |
| --- |
| In 3 dimensions |
| Flexible camera, as you can change centre to focus on each of the planets |
| Intuitive, as if you drag you see the camera angle change. |

Summary of solution 3 (Cons):

|  |
| --- |
| Too little features for the user to interact with the system |
| The camera is a little bit jittery and made me feel dizzy |
| Although it is in 3D, it is really hard to tell from a glance, and depth perception is hard due to the weird design of the axis. |
| No way of adding more planets or altering the orbits |
| Doesn’t really allow any demonstration of physics (in other words we can’t do much with it) |
| Slow bootup time |

Overall this solution is less suitable for my solution. I can consider what they did badly with 3 dimensions and try to see what I can do if I choose to move on to 3 dimensions after creating a working example with 2 dimensions. I also want to avoid the long start up time that slowed down the user experience.

Analysis of solution number 4 (planetaryorbits.com):   
  
Introduction:   
  
Yet another website I found on google, this one has more scientific graphs and different view angles. Slightly faster than the 3d one in terms of startup time.

A screenshot of a video game

Description automatically generated

A line with a line in the middle

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

List of features

|  |
| --- |
| 2D view from above and sideways. |
| View of planets from earth with variation of time. |
| Zoom in and out (not really flexible, as you can only zoom in to the inner solar system and zoom out to view the entire solar system) |
| Helpful GUI to show the user what they need to do to zoom in and out, or to change the view. |

This solution suffers the same drawbacks as solution 2. It only shows the solar system and does not allow the user to dynamically change the masses of planets and stars, and it does not allow the user to add more planets. The orbits are fixed and cannot be changed, though it allows for a way for the user to view it from different angles. When compared to the other solutions, this one is arguably the weakest as it has practically no features I am looking for and does not draw it in 3d, which ranks it lower than solution number 3.

Summary of solution number 4 (Pros):

|  |
| --- |
| Can view from different angles (though camera angle is static) |
| Has graph of stars and planets viewed from earth |
| Can zoom in and out |
| UI is pretty simple to use |

Summary of solution number 4 (Cons):

|  |
| --- |
| Uses a 2-body simulation to work out the orbits, presumably based on Keppler’s laws |
| Camera angle is static and fixed, and can only be changed by pressing a button. |
| Does not allow the user to zoom in and out using mouse wheel |
| No feature for user interaction with the orbits (the user cannot change the orbits) |

Overall I think what I can adapt from this solution is limited as most other solutions have enough features that I can try to incorporate in my solution. One thing I can learn not to do is how they manage camera. I can write it such that the camera can be moved with the mouse and the user can zoom in and out with the mouse wheel.

Analysis of solution number 5

Introduction:   
  
This is a youtube video that has been recommended to me by a teacher when I talked to them about my computer science project. It uses a N-body simulation using Newton’s law of gravitation and F=ma to calculate the position of planets using time steps.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

List of features

|  |
| --- |
| User is able to freely add more planets |
| Able to change initial velocity of planets |
| Orbit is drawn upon creating planets, allowing for user to visualise what will happen without simulating it |
| The user can actually fly in a spacecraft to visit all of the planets |
| Planets can crash into each other and destroy one another. |

This solution is really cool and has lots of features that I am looking for. My end goal is basically something similar to what he achieved in this video. The user can create more planets and the system simulates the orbit of those planets. He managed to simulate a 3-body system in equilibrium. His approach was suited for a N-body simulation which is exactly what I want.

Summary of solution number 5 (Pros):

|  |
| --- |
| Uses a N-body approach for simulation |
| Seems to run pretty fast |
| Has a way of seeing the orbit before simulating, allowing for the user to make changes without having to run the simulation |
| Graphics are nice, but not sure if they have a way for a user to add more planets while playing the game. |

Summary of solution number 5 (Cons):

|  |
| --- |
| Doesn’t seem to be focused on letting the users create planets, rather is focused on having the user explore a fixed solar system that is created by the developer. |
| Graphics may be unnecessary in my situation, as I am only providing a simulation, not a video game. |
| Initially he had problems with the physics breaking as he moved to the rim of the solar system, but he adjusted for that by moving the whole solar system around the user’s loaded area to avoid issues with memory. So when the user walks forward, it is the whole universe that moves backwards to provide an illusion of moving forwards. |
| Not sure if he used a time-step method, but if he did, then I should improve on it because it requires a time step that is extremely small for accuracy and it allows for the system to drift substantially over time. |

What I can take on board from his solution is the N-body approach. He used Newton’s law of gravitation for each planet to calculate acceleration then used a small time step to use during integration to estimate the positions of each planet. I can use the same algorithm to produce a similar result in 2D for my solution.

## Summary of Analysis of Current Solutions

**Identification**

So far, we see a few different approaches. One main approach I see in two of the solutions is to use Keppler’s laws of motion for 2 body simulations. They have used them to determine the position at any time given the semi-major axis, semi-minor axis, and eccentricity.

**Justification**

This is not a suitable solution to my problem, and I wish to justify this claim by saying that the goal of my project is to simulate a N-body situation. This feature of my problem makes this approach unfeasible.

**Identification**

Another approach was just to plot the orbits using currently known data and not allow the user to interact with it.

**Justification**

Again, this approach is unsuitable for my solution as I wish to create a system/application where the user can dynamically modify the system as needed (e.g. changing mass of planets, adding more planets). While the first two solutions which use the first approach have these features, they do not allow for a N-body simulation. The latter two solutions use this approach, but completely fail to meet the needs as specified earlier.

**Identification**

A third approach I have seen is from solution number 5. They have used a N-body approach for calculating acceleration then used a time slice approach for estimating the positions of planets. While this approach is suitable for my solution, I can make it better by solving a higher order of ordinary differential equations using algorithms such as leapfrog integration to ensure that there is no deviation over large amounts of time, and that I do not need to use an unnecessarily small time step which increases computational cost.

**Justification**

This approach is suitable for my solution as it is basically what I want. They have used a N-body approach which is suitable for allowing the user to add more planets and simulate the effects of gravity due to each of the planets.

## Stakeholders

There are a few stakeholders that may be interested in my solution. For example, a physics teacher may be interested in the solution as it can be used in education. They may use the solution to demonstrate the laws of astrophysics. Another stakeholder may be students who are interested in physics and want to use a visual way of learning about astrophysics, or students who are interested in computer science/maths and want to learn more about the backbones of my solution.

Analysing and summarizing what a physics teacher may use the solution for:

|  |
| --- |
| Teaching astrophysics |
| Demonstrating effects of gravity |
| Providing a visual way of learning for students |
| Research into planetary motion |

Reasons why my solution may be appropriate for a physics teacher’s needs:

|  |
| --- |
| An interactive simulation is likely to be helpful when teaching pupils about astrophysics. The teacher is able to change the orbit of planets and this allows the teacher to ask students for key terms such as the semi-major axis of the orbit. The teacher may ask students to draw in axis to demonstrate their knowledge. |
| My simulation aims to be able to change the gravitational constant and simulate its consequence, as well as changing the mass of planets. This is appropriate for the need of demonstrating the effects of gravity as the force of gravity exerted on each planet depends on the mass of the planet that is exerting the force as well as the gravitational constant. Hence my solution may be appropriate for this need. |
| A simulation is in itself a pictural of showing information. This allows for a visual way of demonstrating physics theories such as Newton’s law of gravitation. This means that the solution is highly likely to meet the need of providing a visual way of learning for students. |

Analysing and summarizing what a student may use the solution for:

|  |
| --- |
| Learning astrophysics |
| Entertainment – creating a solar system may be considered fun for some |
| Learning visually as mentioned before |
| Research into planetary motion and the mathematics behind it |

Reasons why my solution may be appropriate for a student’s needs:

|  |
| --- |
| It provides a graphical way of learning about astrophysics |
| Visualisation of solar systems can be entertaining and visually pleasing. |
| It is a good way to learn visually. |
| There is quite a lot of mathematics behind it which I can make the program demonstrate simply, to enhance the learning. |

### Interview Questions

For learning more about my demographic I will be using the following questions.

1. If you had an application that lets you simulate the solar system, add planets, remove planets, and adjust attributes of the planets such as mass and velocity, what would you most likely use it for?
2. Would you prefer a simple to use application with little features, or an application with lots of different features but slightly harder to understand and use?
3. Would it matter if you can store the solar systems you make and load it back?
4. Would it be great if you can load what other people have made?
5. How accurate would you like the simulation to be? Would you rather have it run faster at the cost of accuracy, or be more accurate at the cost of being slower?

Question 1 asks the stakeholders what the use of the application might be. For example they may say that they would use it for teaching astrophysics, and then I can try to tailor it for an educational purpose with explanations to show the physics and mathematics behind it.

Question 2 asks the stakeholders for their preference of ease of use. It helps me understand how complex the simulation should be. It may not be useful to simulate complicated physical scenarios such as nebulas by each individual molecule if the user does not want to deal with setting up a nebula with the application, and so they may be omitted. Some features that are not core may be tucked away into a separate menu to make it more accessible.

Question 3 confronts the stakeholders about the necessity of a permanent storage. I suspect that most of them would agree that it is quite important to store your work, as it may take some time to get the simulation right and for planets not to crash into each other by changing the initial velocity. It may be a useful feature. But if most of my demographic thinks otherwise then I may omit the permanent storage to focus on improving the simulation.

Question 4 asks about the need for a way to view other people’s work. I think that this is a good feature to have, as teachers may then be able to send stuff to students for them to have a play with it, to learn on their own. However, once again, if the stakeholders think otherwise then I may omit it to focus on other areas of the project.

Question 5 deals with the accuracy vs speed problem of a simulation. I basically want to know how accurate I need to make my simulation, and how fast I need my application to run at. If I use a different algorithm I may get a faster application at the cost of accuracy of the simulation. One example is if I use leapfrog integration or if I use a different order of ordinary differential equations to calculate the position vector of a planet at any time. Depending on which one I use I get more accurate results but use more time. The stakeholders may prefer to have a faster application that has a good level of accuracy that can roughly show the physics.

All of the above questions fulfil the basic knowledge I need to have about the demographic and I can analyse from the results what the stakeholders want from my solution and thus what I need to do in order to achieve them.

### Interview Response

Lisa, a student interested in physics.

[Me]: If you have an application that lets you simulate the solar system, what would you most likely use it for?

[Lisa]: Science projects or competitions when I need to use a graph. I might also use it when I am revising for a physics test, because this seems quite specific to gravity in physics.

[Me]: Okay. Would you prefer to have an app that has lots of features but feel harder to use or an app that has simpler features but is easier to use?

[Lisa]: While I like having different features I think that simple features may be better if it makes more sense to me. For example, I would rather have a few features that I totally understand and have some advanced ones that I can optionally enable to learn more if I wanted to.

[Me]: Would it matter if you can store solar systems and then load it back?

[Lisa]: Yes, sometimes I want to go back and look at what I’ve done.

[Me]: Would it be great if you can load what other people have made?

[Lisa]: Yes, but it may not be totally necessary.

[Me]: How accurate would you like the simulation to be? Like totally accurate but kinda slow, or not so accurate but fast?

[Lisa]: I think I’d like the simulation to be more accurate even though it may run a bit slow. I’m willing to accept a slower simulation if it promises to be accurate.

- End of interview –

Steven, a teacher of physics

[Me]: So for my coursework I am planning to do something similar to this [shows solution number 2], where you’ve got like a star, planets orbiting around it, and then I want to be able to change the mass of the planets, change the mass of the sun, and then have this be moving as well.

[Steven]: Ok. By having this be moving you mean have the star moving as well?

[Me]: Yeah yeah, so all of the planets and stars affect each other, and then they move around. And then but this one uses Keppler’s laws of motion which does not apply for a N-body simulation. So basically the questions I have is if you have an application that lets you drag and drop and adjust the mass of the planets to see the orbits, what would you most likely to use the application for.

[Steven]: Uh, interesting. What would I most likely use it for…There are…there’s some GCSE topics that are always nice. There is a simple simulation by Phet. So maybe if you go on to Phet. [I tried to look it up] Well you don’t have time to look now you can just talk about that and what causes the change in the gravitational forces. We can do something like “let’s change the mass of the sun and see how it affects the orbits around the planets” and you can do the same for the Earth and the moon surrounding it. It can have a trail of where it’s recently been to trail the orbit so you can certainly use it to introduce gravitational fields to GCSE classes. And then also for Newton’s law of gravitation for your sixth form classes. And I’m just thinking now, I wonder if you had some values on there as well, like if it actually showed the gravitational force of attraction between two bodies. Then you could get them [students] to actually vary the masses and the distance between them and to maybe see if they can figure out the Newton’s law of gravitation and maybe what the factors are—

[Me]: So you want like, a setting where you can press [select] two planets and then show the force of A exerted on B and B exert on A?

[Steven] Yeah, yeah that would be quite useful, if you can change the distance or mass.

[Me]: I think I can let you like change the initial position of the planets by dragging it around and then you can start the simulation and see the values.

[Steven]: If they could change the distance, they [students] could at least figure out that the force is inversely proportional to r [radius of orbit] squared, like that would be a value right.

[Me]: And then my second question is: would you prefer a simple application with less features or lots of different features but might not like, seem very intuitive to use?

[Steven]: Well, what sort of extra features do you have in mind?

[Me]: Like if I look at the second solution I’ve got, you’ve got so many like different menus and settings. You can change the semi-major axis, you can change its eccentricity and stuff. But you can set it to show these [radial lines from loci, refer to solution number 2]. So when it moves, the lines actually follows it [the planet]. And you can have a setting to show the area. So this one is more based on Keppler’s laws but then I think there is like too many things going on? And it can be confusing if you are trying to learn one thing at a time or something.

[Steven]: Yeah, to be honest, I wonder…is it okay to say both? ‘Cause you can have…I keep going back to these Phet simulations again…you can have a basic layer or you can even have just, for example for circuits, they have “basic” and then “lab”. So yes, if I just want to teach kids about if I increase the mass then what’s going to happen there. Or you know, if we’re doing sixth form then we do want to have an advanced mode.

[Me]: Maybe I can tuck away all of the advanced stuff into like an advanced menu where you can change more stuff but then have like a more simple GUI for the sake of being simple at first.

[Steven]: Yeah absolutely, that’s alright.

[Me]: Ok. And then my third question is, let me just scroll down: do you think it’ll be better if you can like save what you’ve created and then load it back, or is that like not really necessary?

[Steven]: It depends on how easy it is to do...if I am completely honest, I think we’re unlikely to go back to exactly what we did before. Unless, you know that functionality of can we figure out the how of things, like can they figure out r^2, there may be a need of collecting a lot of data and go back to that. If it’s easy sure, but otherwise they can just do it in the lesson and store their data elsewhere. So yeah I wouldn’t say that’s a huge priority.

[Me]: Ok. And because that isn’t a huge priority, I assume that it won’t be a, very important for you to be able look at what other people have made?

[Steven]: No, I don’t think that needs to be on the software. I think-

[Me]: You can just go and look on the screens of the students.

[Steven]: Exactly so even we as a class, I use One Note all the time. But if I were to get you guys [my class] to do your work on One Note, and then try to mark it on that software, it just makes everyone’s life harder. And it’s also harder to show other people the work, which obviously isn’t the most important thing, but it is important.

[Me]: Ok so one final question is like: between the speed and the accuracy of the application, which one do you prefer? Do you prefer the application to be like very accurate at the cost of it running a little bit slow, or do you want it to run fast at the cost of being less accurate?

[Steven]: I think it depends on how extreme those values are, right? I think as people we are getting used to things loading almost immediately these days, and there is a cut off time for people to say this is too slow. And so long that it’s less than that. For these simulations, you [most people] are happy to wait for it to load for, 10 seconds? And so anything within that- I bet you there’s a value out there that people have researched and said right that is the cut off time.

[Me]: That is the point where people get annoyed.

[Steven]: Yeah where the general public get annoyed. But for these Phet simulations, some of them do take a little while to load. If you can get the values [experimental values] you are looking for as a result then I think it’s okay. I think 30 seconds is way too long, and 10 seconds is absolutely fine.

[Me]: Ok, that’s it. Thank you very much.

- end of interview –

### Analysis of Interview Responses

Looking at the response from Lisa, I think that the end users of this application may be used for science-related projects or competitions. She also thinks that it’s better to have simple features to not make everything seem cluttered, as well as hiding advanced ones for the user to optionally enable. She would like to be able to save and load what she has done. One interesting point that contradicts my initial prediction is that she would rather the simulation take more time and be more accurate.

Steven thinks that the application can be used in an educational setting, which I agree. A new point that was made was that I can perhaps make a setting for the user to see the effects of gravity of one planet on another, when the user selects a pair of planetary bodies. While Lisa thinks that she would prefer having less features, Steven thinks that I can have the best of both worlds by hiding away the advanced settings if it may be too confusing. He also believes that loading/saving creations and seeing other people’s solar systems may not be entirely necessary in an educational environment, as teachers can just look at student’s screens physically, and it may in fact make it more inconvenient if they had to do it over the software. Finally he thinks that it is okay to have the simulation load for approximately 10 seconds but any more than that is not acceptable.

Key takeaways from the stakeholder interviews are listed as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| Purpose of the application is for science and education, so I should try to make it useful for that |
| Simple features at first seem appropriate, and then more capabilities of the application may be accessed in a different mode or hidden in a menu that users can click on if they so wish to, such that pupils from an earlier key stage may still be benefitted by the application |
| Saving and loading solar systems created may be useful for students exploring on their own but may not be as useful for teachers. |
| Stakeholders seem to prefer accuracy over speed of the application. Optimisation will be required if I use an accurate simulation, to ensure that the speed is satisfactory while providing a high level of accuracy. |
| An additional point that is not intended from the interview is that it may be good to have settings for the user to select two planets and see the interaction in terms of the force they apply on each other. |

## Decomposition

The problem is suitable for decomposition as you need to apply step-by-step algorithms to achieve the target. An initial view of what the steps I may take are as follows:

* Taking user input to add new planets and place it on the mouse cursor position.
* Allowing the user to drag and drop the planets to where they want it.
* Finding the force other planets exert on the planet.
* Dividing by the mass to find instantaneous acceleration.
* Using either a time-step approach (using very small time steps and calculating acceleration at those time steps then integrating to find velocity and position) or use a differential equation numerical method to solve for new position (such as the leapfrog integration method)
* Changing the attributes of planets (position, velocity)
* Updating the display of the screen to show the planets.
* Detecting if the user pushes the button to pause the simulation.

The entire project together may seem daunting but in their own are doable tasks. This justifies how it is suitable for computational method, such as decomposition.

## Abstraction

The problem involves physical calculations and that might cause some computational problems if I try to simulate everything that is going on in the universe to the molecular level. I can apply abstraction in this case and say that I will ignore what goes on down to a molecular level and focus on how it works on a larger scale that applies to my situation. I have decided to model the planets as perfect spheres which is not the case in reality, but for a simulation this is good enough. I will also model the planets as perfectly uniform with the mass at the centre of the spheres, which is not the case in reality which would affect the accuracy of the model. But since I am after a simple application that demonstrates the effects of gravity and mass, I can ignore the effects of the masses not being uniform, and whatever that happens in the molecular and quantum level.

## Essential Features of Solution

The following are the essential functionality of the solution:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Justification | Priority |
| The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets | The whole purpose of the project is to do this | High |
| The program shall be able to change the mass of planets | The project’s purpose is to allow for interaction with the orbits | High |
| The program shall be able to change the gravitational constant | The aim of the project is to have a mean of interacting with the gravitational constant | High |

Some of the essential features listed here can be further split into different criteria which I will define in my success criteria section.

## Requirements

### Stakeholder Requirements

From what I gather from the interview, the requirement from the stakeholder’s can be summarized as follows.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name/Description | Justification | Priority |
| The program shall have simple features at first glance, and this includes being able to adjust the distance from each planets. | As suggested by stakeholders. Not as important as the above objectives which are the crux of the project, but still quite important | Medium |
| The program shall have an advanced setting for more display or adjustments such as selecting two planets and seeing the force they exert on each other | As suggested by Steven | Medium |
| The program shall have a way of displaying the force a pair of planets exert on each other | As suggested by Steven | Medium |
| The program shall prioritise accuracy over speed | As extrapolated from the summary of interviews. This objective is not as important as if the overall program works then it is fine, but this enhances the user experience. | Medium-Low. |
| The program shall be accurate to around 10% of the actual value | Accuracy is important as per above objective. | Medium |

That is all of the objectives I can extrapolate from the stakeholder interviews.

### Additional Requirements

Listed here are some additional/optional requirements that the project may need to meet.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name/Description | Justification | Priority |
| The user interface shall be intuitive to use and not confusing | Enhancement of user experience. Not a main priority | Low |
| The program shall have a means of storing what the user have created using the software | As explained by Steven, this is not an important part of the project, and the user may not use this. This can be an extension to the project for anyone who may use it, such as Lisa. | Low |
| The program shall have a means of sharing what the user has created | As explained by Steven this is also not an important feature of the program. However, as users like Lisa may want to have this feature, this could be an optional feature for me to implement after the overall project hits the necessary requirements first. | Low |

### Success Criteria and Methods of Validation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criteria | Justification | Validation | Optional? |
| The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets | Overall goal of the project | Screenshot of plot | No |
| The program shall be able to calculate the orbits of planet | Required in order to plot | Screenshot of different plots with different values for masses | No |
| The program shall be able to subtract two vectors. | Required for finding the distance between two vectors. | Test with test data. | No |
| The program shall be able to find the distance between two vectors. | Required for finding the unit vector between two vectors and the force exerted on a planet. | Test with test data. | No |
| The program shall be able to divide a vector by a scalar | Required for finding the unit vector between two vectors. | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall be able to find the unit vector between two vectors | Required for finding the force exerted on a planet. | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall be able to find the force a planet exerts on another | Required for finding the resultant force exerted on a planet. | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall be able to find the resultant force on a planet | Required for finding the acceleration of a planet. | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall be able to find the acceleration of a planet | Required for finding the velocity at half a time step away. | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall be able to find the velocity at half a time step away | Required for calculating the position vector at a time step away | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall be able to find the position vector of a planet a time step away | Required for updating the positions of the planets as part of the simulation. | Test with test data | No |
| The program shall allow the user to change the orbits | Overall aim of the project | Screenshot of user interface.  Video of user using program to change orbit. | No |
| The program shall allow the user to change the mass of planets | Overall aim of the project | Screenshot of user interface  Video of user interacting with the menu to change the mass | No |
| The program shall allow the user to change the gravitational constant | Overall aim of the project | Screenshot of user interface Video of user interacting with menu to change the gravitational constant | No |
| The program shall be accurate within 10% of actual value | Accuracy is more important than speed, as justified in the stakeholder analysis | Plotting of known planets and cross-comparison.  Using the program to calculate the error using known formulas for the algorithm that I use.  Test with test data. | No |
| The advanced settings such as gravitational constant shall be tucked away into an advanced menu that the user can open | To prevent cluttering of the main window, and optimising the user experience as justified in the stakeholder analysis.  An optimisation objective, not a main objective. | Screenshot of user interface  Video of user interacting with the advanced menu | Yes |
| The program shall allow for the user to store what they have created | An option for the user to save what they created can be useful, but not necessary for the overall project as explained by Steven | A screenshot of the user interface A video showing the user interacting with the saving feature | Yes |
| The program shall allow for the user to share what they have created | The application may choose to use webserver hosting and user login systems to allow for the users to look at what other people have created | Screenshot of the user interface  Video of a user loading up what other people have made | Yes |
| The user interface shall be intuitive and easy to use | A clean user interface can make the user experience better.  An optimisation objective, not a necessity | Questionnaire/interview with stakeholders for opinion  Screenshot of the user interface | Yes |
| If implementing a user login system:   The database shall be secure and store the passwords as hashes | For security,  not very important for this task as it depends on whether I implement a system for multiple users | Screenshot of code  Screenshot of example password stored in database. | Yes |
| The program shall take no longer than 15 seconds to start up. | As discussed with Steven this may annoy the users. | Video of starting the application showing that it does not take longer to start | Yes |
| The program shall be able to allow for the user to log in to the system | Required for the users to load what they have created | Screenshot of login menu | Yes |
| There should be a play button for the user to press to start the simulation | Part of the GUI design | Screenshot of button | No |
| There should be a textbox or scrollbar for the user to adjust the mass of planets | Part of the GUI design | Screenshot of textbox/scrollbar | No |
| There should be a clear and concise tutorial about how to use the application | To illustrate how to use the software I developed | Screenshot of manual  Video showing how to use it | No |
| There should be a textbox or scroll bar for the user to change the gravitational constant | Part of the GUI design | Screenshot of textbox/scrollbar | No |
| The planets should be displayed as circles on the screen | Part of the graphics design | Screenshot of planets | No |
| There should be a button to open up an advanced menu for the user to adjust additional settings (if applicable) | Part of the GUI design, and something that I discussed with Steven | Screenshot of the menu | Yes |

### Limitations of the Simulation

The simulation is not all powerful. I cannot simulate down to the molecular level, and I cannot model the entire universe. Listed here are the limitations of the simulation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Limitation | Justification |
| The simulation will not be 100% accurate | It is theoretically impossible to model the position of planets continuously (e.g. with a time step that is basically 0), due to computational power |
| The simulation will not simulate each and every molecule separately | There is not enough computational power and I do not have enough knowledge to do so even when given the computational power |
| The planets will be modelled as perfectly spherical | To abstract away unnecessarily complex difficulties that comes with it.   It is not necessary for me to consider the unevenness of the planets, as the effect is negligible. |
| The planets will be modelled with their masses uniformly distributed within it. | To abstract away unnecessary complexities.  The effect of the distribution of mass is negligible in the scale/grand scheme of my simulation |
| The simulation cannot simulate infinitely many planets | There is not enough computational power to do so, as the computational cost increases exponentially with number of planets. If I had 3 planets and I wanted to add 1 to the system, I need to calculate 12 times, instead of 6 times. If I then add 1 more I need to calculate 20 times instead of 12 times. The increments increase further the bigger the number. This means that it becomes more and more difficult and slower as you add more planets in. |
| The simulation will not simulate the effects due to the spin of the object | To abstract away unnecessary complexities.  This project is aimed for a simple simulation, not a full on and in-depth simulation for 100% accuracy. This is meant for a quick demonstration of physics. |

### Hardware and Software Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Requirement | Justification |
| Windows 8 or later or equivalent operating systems, such as Mac or Linux | Requires python |
| 4GB of RAM minimum | Requires python, and requires pygame.  Pygame requires 4GB. |
| 1.5 GHz processor or equivalent | Need to be able to run python |
| 500 MB of storage | To store code |
| Has python installed | Project runs on python |
| Has pygame library installed | Project uses pygame to plot orbits |

# Design

## Algorithms Overview

The problem involves a couple of steps. I will break them down into different sets of problems for me to solve.

One of the set of problems I need to solve is the actual simulation itself. A step-by-step guide as to how I might tackle this problem is listed below.

|  |
| --- |
| Give a defined list of planets with their attributes defined (such as mass, position, velocity and acceleration). Define them as objects of the class planet. |
| For each planet that is in the simulation, I need to find the force each of the other planets exert on it.  To do this I can use the vector form of Newton’s law of gravitation.  Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation - ppt video online downloadsource <https://slideplayer.com/slide/273197/> |
| To find the force, I need to have the masses of the two planets involved, which can be accessed by the attribute of the planet object. (e.g. planet.mass). |
| I also need to find the distance between the two planets. I can do this by using:  Typed inside of desmos: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator>  Where I can get x1 by taking the first planet and then taking its .x value, and similarly for the rest of the variables. |
| Now that we have the distance between the planets, we need to use vector subtraction to find the vector r.  We can achieve this by doing (x1-x0)i + (y1-y0)j. This would give us the vector r using the standard unit vectors i and j. |
| Now we can find the unit vector r12, which is the unit vector that goes from object 1 to object 2 as shown in the diagram.  This can be done by dividing the vector r by the distance between them. |
| Now that we have the masses, the distance between them, and the unit vector, we can use the formula to find the force planet A exerts on planet B, given a value for gravitational constant. |
| Once I have the force of every other planet on one planet I am considering, I can add them all up to find the resultant force. |
| Once I have the resultant force, I can divide it by the mass of the planet I am considering to find its instantaneous acceleration. |
| Repeat for all planets in the simulation (it is this step that may be computationally expensive) |
| To find the next position I can apply leapfrog integration:  <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leapfrog_integration>  My acceleration is a function of all the position of the planets. I can write a method to find the acceleration of any planet at any time given all of the position of the planets, using the above steps.  I can then find the new velocity at half a time step away as it is the velocity at half a step before + the acceleration at the current step multiplied by the difference in time between time steps.  The new position is the current position + the velocity at half a step away multiplied by the difference in time between the time steps.  This is summarized in:  Source: Wikipedia, link is shown above |
| Now I just need to feed it to another algorithm for moving the planet to the according position.  I can achieve this by using libraries such as pygame to display the planets. |

Another set of problem is the setting up of the simulation. A step-by-step algorithm is listed below:

|  |
| --- |
| Have a button detect user input. If the user clicks on it, add a planet at the origin. |
| Initialise the planet to have attributes (mass, position, velocity and acceleration) to default values. |
| Have a button on the planet that detects click. If the user clicks on it open a menu that has settings for the user to change the values. |
| Use either a scrollbar or input box for values depending on complexity. If it is simpler then just use a input box. |
| Sanitise the input by ensuring that it does not exceed the limitations of the model (mass not too big, velocity not too big, etc) and does not contain code. |
| Once the user hits enter, check that the input does not contain any unallowed characters such as !@#$%^ and update the attribute of that planet accordingly. |
| Wait until the user hits play before beginning the simulation. |

Justification of why I chose to divide it like this:

|  |
| --- |
| Dividing it up makes it easier to solve the problem. |
| The separate steps combine together to form a complete solution to my problem. |
| Making the overall system more modular allows for easier testing, which leads to a more robust system. |

## Structure of the Solution

The project will be developed in a few different parts listed below:

* The vector class, most important because it is used by the planet class.
* The planet class, used for finding the position of the planets after a certain time.
* The GUI.
* Algorithm to handle the GUI.
* The main loop
  + Getting the user to enter the settings and planet details,
  + Putting the planets where they need to be,
  + Finding the resultant force on each planet,
  + Finding the new position of the planet,
  + Moving the planets to where they need to be,
  + Handling pauses,
  + Handing changing settings (need to pause simulation first)

## List and Explanation of Algorithms

A list of the algorithms I will use is listed below:

|  |
| --- |
| Vector subtraction |
| Finding distance between two points in a 2-dimensional grid |
| Dividing a vector by a scalar |
| Finding unit vector between two points in a 2d grid |
| Finding the force a planet exerts on another one |
| Finding resultant force exerted on one planet |
| Finding acceleration on one planet |
| Finding the velocity at half a time step away |
| Finding the position one step away |

**Vector subtraction:**

|  |
| --- |
| Input the x and y coordinates for the two vectors. In this algorithm we are taking away the first vector from the second vector. We are doing second - first , which would give us the vector that goes from the first vector to the second vector. |
| Subtract the x value of the first vector from the x value of the second vector. |
| Subtract the y value of the first vector from the y value of the second vector. |
| Define/instantiate a new vector with x value of the computed x value, and y value of the computed y value. |
| Return the new vector. |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to subtract two vectors.

Pseudo code for vector subtraction:

|  |
| --- |
| vector1\_x = integer( input() )  vector1\_y = integer( input() )  vector2\_x = integer( input() )  vector2\_y = integer( input() )   # enter all of the coordinates  vector3\_x = vector2\_x – vector1\_x  vector3\_y = vector2\_y – vector1\_y  return (vector3\_x, vector3\_y) |

**Finding the distance between two points in a 2d grid:**

|  |
| --- |
| Input x and y coordinates for the two vectors. |
| Use the vector subtraction algorithm as shown above, and store the returned vector. |
| Take the square of the x value and the y value of the vector. |
| Take the square root of the sum of the squares (of x and y) |
| Return the value |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the distance between two vectors.

Pseudo code for finding the distance between two points:

|  |
| --- |
| x1 = integer(input())  y1 = integer(input())  x2 = integer(input())  x2 = integer(input())  new\_vector = vector\_subtraction( x1,y1,x2,y2 )   # store the returned vector from the result of the vector subtraction algorithm  x\_square = new\_vector.x \*\* 2 # this is squaring it  y\_square = new\_vector.y \*\* 2  sum\_square = x\_square + y\_square # this is adding up the squares  return sum\_square \*\* 0.5 # this returns the square root of the sum of the squares  # return the square root of the sum of the differences |

**Dividing a vector by a scalar**

|  |
| --- |
| Input the x and y coordinates for the vector |
| Input the scalar you want to divide it by |
| Divide the x value by the scalar |
| Divide the y value by the scalar |
| Create/instantiate a new vector with the x and y values that have been divided |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to divide a vector by a scalar.

Pseudo code for dividing a vector by a scalar:

|  |
| --- |
| vector\_x = integer(input())  vector\_y = integer(input())  number = integer(input())  new\_x = vector\_x / number  new\_y = vector\_y / number  return (new\_x, new\_y) |

**Finding unit vector between two points in a 2d grid:**

|  |
| --- |
| Enter x and y coordinates for the 2 vectors |
| Take the distance between the two vectors using the algorithm above |
| Use vector subtraction to find a new vector that takes you from the first vector to the second vector. |
| Use vector division (for dividing by scalar) to divide the new vector by the distance between them |
| Return the vector after dividing |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the unit vector between two vectors.

Pseudo code to find the unit vector between two points in 2d.

|  |
| --- |
| vector1\_x = integer(input())  vector1\_y = integer(input())  vector2\_x = integer(input())  vector2\_y = integer(input())  distance = distance\_between(vector1\_x, vector1\_y, vector2\_x, vector2\_y)  new\_vector = vector\_subtraction(vector1\_x, vector1\_y, vector2\_x, vector2\_y)  unit\_vector = vector\_division(new\_vector, distance)  return unit\_vector |

**Finding the force one planet exerts on another one:**

|  |
| --- |
| Input the mass of the two planets |
| Input the positions of the two planets |
| Input the gravitational constant |
| Use the positions of the two planets and the algorithm defined above to find the distance between them |
| Use the unit vector algorithm to find the unit vector to go from one planet to the other |
| Use newton’s law of gravitation to find the force exerted by one planet on another planet. |
| Return the force as a vector |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the force one planet exerts on another.

Pseudo code for finding the force one planet exerts on another one:

|  |
| --- |
| mass1 = integer(input())  mass2 = integer(input())  planet1\_x = integer(input())  planet1\_y = integer(input())  planet2\_x = integer(input())  planet2\_y = integer(input())  gravitational\_constant = integer(input())  distance = distance\_between(planet1\_x, planet1\_y, planet2\_x, planet2\_y)  unit\_vector = find\_unit\_vector(planet1\_x, planet1\_y, planet2\_x, planet2\_y)  # goes from planet 1 to 2  force = -gravitational\_constant \* (mass1 \* mass2)/(distance\*\*2) \* unit\_vector  # this is using the formula given in the algorithms overview, in the picture  # this finds the force that planet 1 exerts on planet 2 as a vector |

**Finding the resultant force on one planet:**

|  |
| --- |
| For all of the other planets you need to: |
| Find the position of the planets |
| Find the distance between the two planets |
| Find the unit vector that takes you from the other planet to the planet you are considering |
| Use the algorithm above to find the force the planet exerts on it |
| Then you add all of the forces up |
| Return the resultant force |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the resultant force on one planet

Pseudo code for finding resultant force on one planet:

|  |
| --- |
| planet\_list = [planet1,planet2,planet3…]  # all of the planets should be defined as objects with x and y attributes. For now we will ignore the  # velocity and the acceleration as that is irrelevant to the force  # if we want to find the resultant force on planet1:  gravitational\_constant = integer(input())  resultant\_force = 0  for planet in planet list:  if planet is not planet1:  distance = distance\_between(planet1.x, planet1.y, planet.x, planet.y)  unit\_vector = find\_unit\_vector(planet1.x, planet1.y, planet.x, planet.y)  force = find\_force(gravitational\_constant, distance, unit\_vector)  resultant\_force = resultant\_force + force  return resultant\_force  # we can simply repeat this process for the other planets if we want to find the resultant force  # on the other planets  # what this does is just simply looping through all of the other planets and calculating the force  # they each exert on planet1 then add it all up.  # the beauty lies in the fact that opposite forces just cancel out |

**Finding the instantaneous acceleration of a planet**

|  |
| --- |
| Input a list of planets |
| Input the planet you want the acceleration of |
| Use the above algorithm to find the resultant force on that planet |
| Divide the resultant force by the mass of the planet |
| Return the result |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the acceleration of a planet.

Pseudo code for finding the instantaneous acceleration of a planet:

|  |
| --- |
| planet\_list = input()  planet = input()  resultant\_force = find\_resultant\_force(planet)  acceleration = resultant\_force / planet.mass  return acceleration |

**Finding the velocity at half a step away**

|  |
| --- |
| Instantiate planets with x, y coordinates as well as velocity |
| Input the list of all the planets |
| Input the planet you are considering |
| Input a time difference between time steps (e.g. 1 second per time step) |
| Use the above algorithm to find the current instantaneous acceleration of the planet |
| Use leapfrog integration to find the velocity of the planet at half a time step away by adding (the current instantaneous acceleration multiplied by the difference between time steps) to the (velocity half a time step before) |
| Assume that the velocity at half a step before is the same as the current velocity if the simulation has just begun |
| Store the new velocity as an attribute of the planet |
| Return the new velocity (optional) |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the velocity of a planet at half a step away.

Pseudo code for finding the velocity at half a step away:

|  |
| --- |
| planet1 = planet( x=10, y=5, velocity=(20,4))  planet2 = planet( x=105, y=37, velocity=(23,567))  …  planet\_list = [planet1, planet2, …]  time\_difference = 0.1 # this is in seconds  # let the planet we are considering be planet1  acceleration = find\_acceleration(planet1, planet\_list) # this finds the instantaneous acceleration of   # planet1  # let velocity be called v  planet1.v\_previous = planet1.velocity # assume v at half a step before is the same as current one   # since we have just begun the simulation  planet1.v\_previous = planet1.v\_previous + acceleration \* time\_difference  return planet1.v\_previous  # we can just repeat this for the other planets if we want to consider a different planet |

**Updating the position of planets:**

|  |
| --- |
| Input the list of planets |
| Input the planet you are considering |
| Input the time difference |
| Find the velocity at half a step away by using the algorithm above |
| Calculate the new position by adding the velocity at half a step away multiplied by the time difference to the current position |
| Update the current position |
| Return the current position |

Link to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to update the position of planets.

Pseudo code for updating the position of planets:

|  |
| --- |
| planet\_list = [planet1,planet2,planet3…]  # let the planet we are considering be planet1  time\_difference = 0.1 # this is in seconds  planet1.acceleration = find\_acceleration(planet1)  planet1.v\_previous = find\_v\_previous(planet1, planet1.acceleration)  planet1.position = planet1.position + planet1.v\_previous \* time\_difference  return planet1.position |

Summary:

|  |
| --- |
| This completes the algorithms I need for the simulation. I just need to apply the algorithms I have developed here based on the mathematical models I have referenced to update the position of planets.  Now that I have tackled the problem of the actual simulation, I will move on to tackle the settings. |

Justification of how they form a complete solution:

|  |
| --- |
| All of the algorithms need the ones predefined before them.  They combine to allow for me to get the new position of planets at one time-step away.  Therefore they combine together to form a complete solution for the simulation. |

To tackle the settings I will use the following algorithms:

|  |
| --- |
| Detecting if the user clicks on a button and add a planet at the origin if clicked |
| If the user clicks on a planet then open up a menu to change the settings for the planet |
| Update the planet’s attributes once the user presses enter on any of the field |
| Close the menu if the user presses the cross to close it |

**Detecting if user clicks on a button, then add a planet if clicked:**

|  |
| --- |
| Create a new button. |
| Create a function to add a planet. |
| Link the function to the buton |

Pseudo code for detecting if clicked and adding a new planet:

|  |
| --- |
| button = button()  function clicked():  planet = planet(“untitled planet”, mass=0, position=(0,0), velocity=(0,0), acceleration=(0,0))  # this instantiates a new planet object at the origin  button.clicked\_function = clicked  # this allocates the function to the button object. It automatically detects if it has been clicked |

**If the user clicks on a planet then open up a menu to change the settings for the planet**

|  |
| --- |
| Define a new planet with default attributes |
| Add a button to where the planet is. |
| Create a function to open up a menu |
| Link the function to the planet’s button |
| Have text input boxes in the menu |
| When the user presses enter change the corresponding attribute of the planet |

Pseudo code for opening up a menu if the planet is clicked:

|  |
| --- |
| new\_planet = planet(“untitled planet”, mass=0, position=(0,0), velocity=(0,0), acceleration=(0,0))  new\_button = button(position=(0,0), parent=new\_planet)  # this creates a new planet and maps the button to it   menu = menu()  # create a new menu object – to be implemented later  function open\_menu():  menu.open()  new\_button.clicked\_function = open\_menu |

**Update the planet’s attributes when the user presses enter:**

|  |
| --- |
| Have a menu with text fields |
| Once the user presses on a text field start recording what they input |
| Check if the user input contains anything that is not allowed |
| Update the attribute corresponding to the planet |
| Wait until the user presses the x to close the menu |

Pseudo code for updating the planet’s attributes when the user presses enter:

|  |
| --- |
| planet = planet() # initialise a planet with default attributes  button = button(parent=planet)  menu = menu(parent=button)  function open\_menu(menu):  menu.open()  while True:  if button.pressed = True: # if the planet has been pressed then open up a menu  open\_menu(menu)  if menu.close.pressed = True: # if the button to close the menu has been pressed  menu.close()  for text\_field in menu.text\_fields: # iterate over all the text fields in the menu  if text\_field.clicked:  text\_field.capture() # collect user input   text\_field.data.sanitise() # make sure the user input is allowed  update(text\_field.attribute, text\_field.data) # update the planet’s attribute with the input |

Summary:

|  |
| --- |
| This completes the algorithms needed for setting the attributes of the planet when the user presses on a planet. |

Justification of how it forms a complete solution:

|  |
| --- |
| The user needs a way of changing/interacting with the planets to change the mass and gravitational constant. The menu provides a way of changing the mass of the planets and the velocity and acceleration. The algorithms link together to provide that menu. |

### Testing These Algorithms

The algorithms I will use are similar to normal programming as they use floats/decimals that can be tested using trace tables. I will explain the test data for each algorithm to be used during development.

During development I would most likely use an Excel spreadsheet as using tables in Word is highly inefficient.

Vector subtraction:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Result |
| (0,1) | (1,0) | (1,-1) |  |
| (1,1) | (1,1) | (0,0) |  |
| (“hello”, “world”) | (“should”, ”error”) | Erroneous data, produces an error |  |
| (123,594) | (34,10) | (89,584) |  |
| (-1000,-210) | (50,50) | (1050, 260) |  |
| (1.1,3.4) | (20.1,10.2) | (19,6.8) |  |

Finding the distance between two vectors:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Result |
| (0,0) | (0,0) | 0 |  |
| (100,50) | (123,50) | 23 |  |
| (“f”, “g”) | (“he”, “No”) | Error |  |
| (30,40) | (40,50) | 10 \* sqrt(2) |  |

Dividing a vector by a scalar:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector | Scalar | Expected | Result |
| (10,5) | 5 | (2,1) |  |
| (46,18) | 2 | (23,9) |  |
| (57,9) | 3 | (29,3) |  |
| (5062,10240) | “e” | Error |  |
| (1231,50) | 0 | Divide by zero error |  |

Finding the unit vector between two points:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected vector from subtraction | Expected | Result |
| (10,4) | (20,3) | (10,-1) | (0.995,-0.0995) |  |
| (3,4) | (4,3) | (1,-1) | (0.707,-0.707) |  |
| (0,0) | (0,0) | (0,0) | (0,0) |  |
| (“hello world”,) | (“wrong data”) | Error | Error |  |
| (3.4,5.2) | (5.6,1.2) | (2.2,-4) | (0.482, -0.876) |  |

Finding the force a planet exerts on another:

As the planets are far too numerous and a test table would have far too many different variables, I have chosen to use a database-based method where I will have a table for the planets and the force the planets exert on one another.

The planet table:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

The expected results table:

A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

I have used excel to generate the results using the algorithms as described before.

Finding the resultant force on a planet:

I can get the software to output the resultant force of one planet then compare it with the sum of forces that affect the same planet in the excel sheet.

The GUI part of the solution requires actually interacting with it, so it does not lend itself to test tables. I will test it during development.

## Graphical User Interface

A few components of the GUI that needs to be done. They will be listed below:

|  |
| --- |
| Main window |
| Settings menu |
| Planet settings menu |

The overall GUI needs to be intuitive for the user to use. The GUI should have 3 different things: main window, settings menu, and planet settings menu.

The main window is the place where I would actually show the simulation of the planets.

The settings menu is the place where the user would change the gravitational constant and the accuracy of the model.

The planet settings menu is the place where the user would change the mass, position, velocity and acceleration of the planets.

Main window:

A computer screen with a black screen

Description automatically generated

Links to success criteria:

* Program shall allow for the user to change the mass of the planet.
* Program shall allow for the user to change the gravitational constant.
* The user interface shall be easy and intuitive to use.
* Advanced settings should be tucked into another menu.
* There should be a play button for the user to play the simulation.

Currently, the window is set to “Main” instead of “Settings”.

The “Main” tab is where the simulation would be plotted. This lets the user see the actions/orbits of the planets.

The “Settings” tab is where the user would adjust settings that affect the overall application. The user would change things such as the gravitational constant, choose a different calculation method, and change the time step that is used in the calculation as described in the algorithms section. I will put a section about the “Settings” tab later.

The side menu is used to adjust the parameters of the planets. The user would change the settings such as mass, position, velocity and acceleration when the simulation is not running. Each of the text input fields would be record-locked when the simulation is paused. When the user tries to alter things when the simulation is running the menu would be record-locked and an alert needs to be sent saying something similar to “Cannot alter planet parameters while simulation is running”.

The empty boxes next to each of the parameters in the side menu would display the current value and allow for the user to edit it while the simulation is at its starting stage (e.g. current time of simulation = 0).

The “Play/Pause Sim” button allows for the user to play and pause the simulation. However, even when paused, if the simulation is not at its starting stage, the user should not be able to alter the parameters of the planet, as that breaks the conservation of energy of the planet.

The “Reset Simulation” button allows for the user to bring the simulation back to its original state. What the user has made before the simulation has begun will be restored. For example if I set up the solar system, and press play, but I reset it, it would return to the solar system at the starting point, instead of just a black screen.

Settings Menu

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Links to success criteria:

* Advanced settings should be tucked behind another menu.
* The user interface shall be easy and intuitive to use.
* The program shall allow for the user to change the gravitational constant.

This settings menu allows for the user to adjust a couple of things.

First of all, the time step size allows for the user to change how much time passes for each time step.

Ideally, we would have the smallest time step possible, for higher accuracy. However, this is not always possible in a lower-end computer. The user may want to have a lower accuracy in return for a faster application, or a higher accuracy if their laptop can handle it, as Steven has discussed. People are willing to wait for a little bit for simulations, but if it is too slow then the user has the option of changing how accurate the model is.

The gravitational constant part of the GUI allows for the user to adjust the gravitational constant with either a scroll bar or text input. The input needs to be checked before setting it (e.g. cannot be less than zero).

The calculation algorithm part allows for the user to select a different algorithm to use for calculating the position of the planets. I plan to add this once I am done with the main bulk of the program, with it including Euler’s method and Runge-Kuta method if possible, though it is not a main focus of the project.

Diagram showing how the GUI interface works/links:

A diagram of a structure

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

I will need to ensure that each part of the GUI are working as intended. To do this I will use the following checklist to see if each functionality behaves as intended:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Functionality | Expected behaviour | Actual behaviour |
| Tab changes | The tab should switch to the settings menu when the settings tab is clicked. | To be tested |
| Sliders | The value on the left hand side of the slider should increase as you drag the slider to the right, and decrease as you drag the slider to the left. | To be tested. |
| Drop down selection | The menu should drop down showing a few things the user can select. Upon clicking on one of them the drop box should close and update the value of the variable linked to the drop down box. | To be tested |
| Other buttons | They should do what they’re intended for as the user click on them | To be tested. |

## Explanation of User Interface Choices

Having two tabs:

* Currently I have two tabs, one is the main window and the other one is the settings window.
* I think that having two tabs makes it easier to abstract away the different information and help categorize them.
* It separates fundamentally different GUI elements which do different things to make it more clear and less cluttered.

Having a side menu:

* We need a way for the user to see the information about a planet.
* While it is possible to create a display above the planets in the simulation window, it involves having the menu move with the planets which is rather complicated.
* For a prototype of the system I have chosen to use a side menu to abstract away movements of the menu.
* The planets may be moving very fast which makes it harder for the user to select parts of the menu to edit.
* Having a side menu which is fixed in position avoids this problem.

Use of scroll bars:

* Scientific numbers can get overwhelmingly big, with mass of planets going up to 10^23 and more, so it is hard for the user to come up with big numbers as we tend to speak of numbers that are orders of magnitudes smaller in daily life.
* To prevent the user from entering a number that wouldn’t make sense (e.g. mass of planet being 1 kg), I can use a scroll bar and set reasonable bounds (which can be adjusted in the settings, a feature I will make once the prototype is complete). This allows for the user to simply increase it without worrying about whether it makes sense or not.

## Usability Features

A few usability features I have considered are:

* Making the buttons labelled.
* Having large, clear text.
* Colour coding the play button to show if the simulation is running.
* Using scroll bar to make it easier to change values.

Links to success criteria:

* The user interface shall be easy and intuitive to use.

Making the buttons labelled:

* I have named the buttons in the pictures, and they describe what the user is actually changing.
* For example, in the side menu, all of the text input fields are next to text showing the user what it is, and which planet it is for.
* The tabs are labelled with “Main” and “Settings” and this should be easy enough to understand.
* Justification: The user needs a way to know what the buttons are for.

Having large, clear text:

* Whilst the pictures may look small on the report, when the user is running the application, it will take up the full screen.
* I can further resolve this by adding a text size setting in the settings tab.
* The user would then be able to adjust the size of the text as needed.
* Justification: The user needs to be able to read the text which shows what the buttons are for.

Colour coding to show if simulation is running:

* The user needs a way of knowing if the simulation is running.
* I can colour code the play button to show if it is running.
* When it is running, I can use green to show it is running.
* When it is paused, I can use grey to show that it is paused.
* This allows the user to see if the simulation is running.
* Justification: The user needs a way to tell if the simulation is paused or if it is frozen.

Using scroll bars to make it easier to change values:

* I plan to implement a scroll bar for the settings menu where the user can adjust the gravitational constant and the time step size.
* This provides guidance as to what values are accepted to the user, instead of relying on the user to input a value that makes sense for the program.
* This relieves the load on the user as they do not have to try many values to find ones that are suitable.
* Justification: The user needs a way of changing the values but having the user type values with something like \*10 ^ 8 makes it hard for the user to come up with values. I can allow for the user to type it as well but I would need to validate. Instead I can set suitable boundaries for the user to mess around with, for them to learn about the physics while abstracting away some of the input procedure.

## Key Variables/Key Data Structures/Key Classes

Despite what I have demonstrated in the algorithm section, I think that I will not be using global variables as this can easily get messy with lots of planets. Instead, I will use an object-oriented approach and have each planet as objects instead. As such, there is no real key variables as I plan to have everything more dynamic. The planet objects will be stored inside of a data structure such as a dictionary.

**Key classes:**

**The vector class:**

The vector class is needed for vector calculations in the algorithms section. I can easily find a library online that does 2d vectors, but I can also implement the vectors itself. As it is not too  
complicated I plan on undertaking building a custom vector class. The benefit of this is that I   
can ensure I know what the methods are doing.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | What it does | Validation |
| X | X coordinate of the vector | Must be a number |
| Y | Y coordinate of the vector | Must be a number |
| Magnitude | Size of the vector | Must be a number |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Method | Parameter(s) | What it does | Validation |
| add() | vector | Adds another vector to itself | Input must be a vector object |
| subtract() | vector | Subtract another vector from itself | Input must be a vector object |
| multiply() | vector | Find the dot product of itself and another vector | Input must be a vector object |
| divide() (by scalar only) | num | Divide itself by a scalar number | Input must be a number |
| unitVectorTo() | vector | Find the unit vector that brings you from the current vector to the vector provided in the parameter | Input must be a vector object |
| findMagnitude() | self | Returns the magnitude of itself, changing its magnitude attribute to the new value. | No inputs, must return a number. |

**The planet class:**

The planet class is needed for N-body simulation as I will have many different planets in the simulation and it would be very messy if I wanted to create a new global variable for each of the attributes when I add a planet, so it is much simpler to just use a planet class.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | What it does | Validation |
| Position | A vector describing where the planet is at | Must be a vector object |
| Velocity | A vector describing how fast and in what direction it is moving | Must be a vector object |
| Acceleration | A vector describing how much and in what direction the velocity is changing | Must be a vector object |
| Mass | A scalar describing how much stuff the planet has, essentially how “heavy” it is | Must be a number |
| Velocity\_half\_step | Stores the velocity at half a step before that will be used in further calculations | Must be a vector object |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Methods | Parameters | What it does | Validation |
| info | self | Return a list of all of its own attributes | N/A |
| find\_force | Planet | Return the force exerted on self by the planet input | Planet must be a planet object |
| find\_resultant | self, planetList | Take a list of planets and computate the resultant force all of the other planets exert on it.  Returns a force vector | planetList must be a list of planet objects |
| find\_acceleration | self, planetList | Calls find\_resultant to find the resultant force.  Divides the resultant force by self.mass to find the acceleration.  Returns the acceleration vector. | planetList must be a list of planet objects |
| find\_new\_pos | self, planetList | Calls find\_acceleration to find the acceleration of the planet.  Uses the algorithm as described in the algorithm section to find the new position vector of the planet.  Returns a position vector. | planetList must be a list of planet objects |
| update\_pos | self | Calls find\_new\_pos to find the new position, then update it on the screen. | N/A |

**Key variables:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key variable** | **What it does** | **Validation** |
| planet\_list | Stores a list of the planet objects of planets currently in the simulation | Check if items in the list are planet objects 🡪 required for calculating acceleration |
| simulation\_running | A Boolean variable storing the current state of the simulation.  If false 🡪 simulation is paused.  If true 🡪 simulation is running. | Does not really require validation as it is not a user input |
| timestep\_size | The difference in seconds between time steps for the simulation | Check if it is a floating-point number, as it has to be a number, not string or anything. |
| gravitational\_constant | A variable that holds the current value of the gravitational constant used in the simulation. | Check if it is a floating-point number, as it has to be a number, same as above. |
| simulation\_method | A string variable to indicate which simulation method we are using. | Check if string exists in the list of allowed simulation methods |

## Explanation and Justification of This Process

The project’s task is large and complicated. However, if I split it into many different parts the development can be made easier and more modular in nature. I have divided the task into two sections.

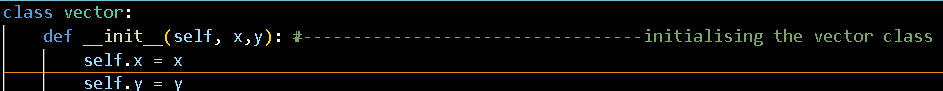
The first section is the algorithms section. It is in this section where I will be tackling the mathematics behind plotting the orbits of planets. Firstly, the system shall consider each of the planets individually. It will then iterate over a given list of planets that exist in the system, finding the position of the two planets. It will then use the two positions to find the distance between the two. Furthermore, it would then computate the vector that takes you from the planet being currently iterated over to the one we are considering. The algorithm then divides the vector we found in the previous step by the distance between the planets to find the unit vector that takes you from the planet we iterate over to the planet we are currently considering. Using Newton’s law of gravitation, we can substitute the value of the gravitational constant set by the user, the masses of the two planets, the distance between them, and the unit vector between them to find the force exerted on the planet we are considering by the planet we are iterating over. After the iteration, we add up all the forces exerted on the planet we are considering to find the resultant force on the planet we are considering. After this, we simply consider the remaining of the planets, repeating the process to find the resultant force for all of the planets. After we have the force, we can iterate over all of the planets and divide the force by their masses to find the acceleration. This step may be put into the for loop before to increase the algorithmic efficiency. Once we have the acceleration of the planet, we can use the velocity at half a step before to find the velocity at half a step away by adding the product of acceleration and time to the velocity at half a step before. To find the new position of the planet, we simply add the product of the velocity at half a step away and the change in time to the current position. This allows us to find the position of the planets at one time step away. We can then use this to simulate the orbit of planets.

The second module is the GUI section. It is in this section where I will handle all the GUI. With the diagram within the GUI section, we can see that the main window utilizes the algorithms to calculate the position of the planets and plot it. The settings in the menu are linked to the calculations and they are essentially knobs and dials we can turn to adjust how the planets are calculated. Breaking down the GUI into different menus (e.g. side menu, settings menu, main window) allows for a more modular development of the system to make it easier to have measurable success and progress.

# Development

## Stage 1:Implementation of the Vector Class

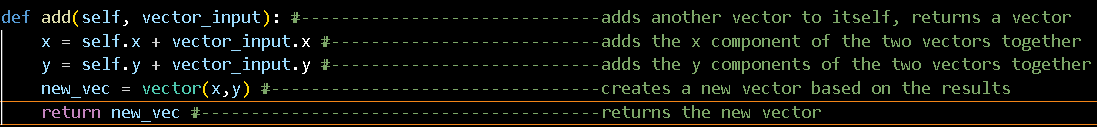
I have initialised the vector class giving it x and y attributes:



It is pretty self-explanatory, so I have not added comments on what the two lines do.

**The Add Method**

The second method I have created is the add method specified in the design.



All it does is that it adds the x and y components of the vectors together and return a new vector. This is required for adding forces together to find resultant force, for example.

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to calculate the orbit of planets.
* The program shall be able to find the resultant force on a planet.

To test the add method I will use the following data:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 |
| (0,5) | (5,1) |
| (3,2) | (5,802) |
| (“e”, “hello”) | (“B”, 9) |
| True | False |

And I will be using the following test code:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Full test:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Output |
| (0,5) | (5,1) | (5,6) | (5,6) |
| (3,2) | (5,802) | (8,804) | (8,804) |
| (0.401,8) | (0.23, 0.55) | (0.631, 8.55) | (0.631, 8.55) |
| (“e”, “hello”) | (“B”, 9) | Reject input | Type Error |
| (True, False) | (False, False) | Reject input | (1,0) |

I have forgotten to check for strings when initialising a vector. To do this, I use the following function:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

It takes a number, for example the x in our initialisation. It then checks if “-“ or “.” is inside of it and removes it for the check, as it triggers isnumeric() to become false. Then we run a check to see that everything is a number and then accept it. Otherwise we deny it.

Using the following code to do a quick test on the function:

A black screen with colorful text

Description automatically generated

Yields:



So we can tell that the code is working as intended. Now to implement this in the vector class.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Running the testing code:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Yields:



So we know that the code is preventing us from using unintended characters. Now we just need to apply the check for the addition method. In the future when dealing with the user input I can reuse the check\_position\_valid function to check if the user input is accepted before setting it to prevent any errors, and to ask the user to enter again.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If any of the components are invalid, then we void the entire operation. Returning None allows for the other parts of the application to function without crashing due to the error. We have seen how adding works for normal numbers so I will omit testing for it again. Now it is time to implement subtraction.

**The Subtraction Method**

Though I have explained that we are doing the second vector minus the first vector, I am going to implement self minus the input. So we would have self.x – input.x, etc. To get the same effect, we can just call the subtraction on the other vector, and this way it makes more sense. This is required to find the unit vector and distance between two planets.

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to subtract two vectors.
* The program shall be able to find the distance between two vectors (uses subtraction)

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I have modified the check to loop over all of the components instead of one big OR statement to beautify the code for the addition method as well. This takes the same structure as the addition method. I will conduct testing on it now using the following code, and the results are below the code:

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Output |
| (10,50) | (5,2) | (5,48) | (5,48) |
| (5,2) | (10,7) | (-5,-5) | (-5,-5) (after bugfix) |
| (-19,69) | (10,8) | (-29,61) | (-29,61) |
| (9.7, 1.2) | (6.5, 0.5) | (3.2, 0.7) | (3.1999999, 0.7) |
| (“hello”, 5) | (2,3) | None | (None,None) post fix |
| (True, False) | (False, True) | None | (None, None) post fix |

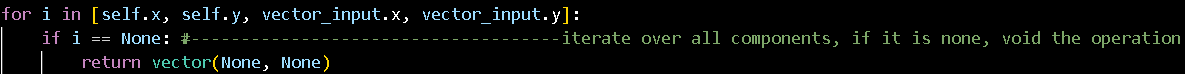
During testing I got a very unexpected bug from the vector class. When using the third test case, it triggered an error saying that list has no property .isnumeric() within check\_position\_valid. I have successfully identified that it was due to me not joining the string back together causing this error in this line:



I have replaced it with this line:



Another bug I got was that the program could not check the vector\_3.x because it is None for test case 5, which is expected. I need to have a way to handle the case where the vector is None. I will simply set the two attributes to None when returning the vector in the addition method and subtraction method.



This way, if I use the values of the vector that is not valid, it also invalidates any operation on the same vector. Test case 5 now yields (None, None) instead of giving an error. The same applies for the last test case. Now we have verified that addition and subtraction method work.

Another very unexpected bug was test case 4 yielding 3.1999999999993 instead of 3.2. It is unclear how this is and I don’t know how to fix it. When using a number with more decimal places it seems to be resolved. Using a new test case with vector 1 = (0.58482, 8.2593929) and vector 2 = (6.55592929, 0.559692), it yields (-5.97110929, 7.6997009) which is precise. For my program I might possibly require test case 4 to have more trailing zeroes to preserve the accuracy, but this is unlikely to cause any issues so I leave it there.

Time to implement the multiplication methods. (Note: I have modified check\_position\_valid and renamed it to isNum to make more sense)

**The Multiplication Methods**

The multiply method requires splitting into two separate functions: a dot product function and a scalar multiply function. A dot product takes two vector input while a scalar multiply takes a vector and multiplies it with a scalar. The results are very different so I have decided to implement separate functions to make it easier to use in the future. I will first implement the dot product function.

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the resultant force of planets.
* The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

All the dot product function does is that it:

* Takes two vectors.
* Multiply each component together (e.g. vector1.x multiplies by vector2.x)
* Take the sum of all those products.
* Return the sum.

Note that we are returning None instead of (None, None) in the case of an erroneous input because in normal use we expect the dot product to be a scalar.

Testing with the following code yields the outcome below it:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Output |
| (3,4) | (5,6) | 39 | 39 |
| (-10,3) | (5,-9) | -77 | -77 |
| (0.58482, 8.2593929) | (6.55592929, 0.559692) | 8.456754698 | 8.4567546983646 |
| (“Hello”, “World”) | (“String”, “Input”) | None | None |
| (True, False) | (False, True) | None | None |

Test case 3 returns a number that is not the same as the expected output but that is possibly due to the inexactness of binary floating point. Plus, all the digits from the expected output match up, and the error is quite small, so it is acceptable. Moving on to multiplying with scalar.

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the resultant force on a planet.
* The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

All it does is that it:

* Takes a vector and scalar input.
* Multiplies the vector by the scalar.
* Returns the new vector without changing the old vector.

Testing with the following code yields the results below it:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Scalar input | Expected | Output |
| (5,8) | 7 | (35,56) | (35,56) |
| (-10,-20) | 3 | (-30,-60) | (-30,-60) |
| (5.5,-2.78) | 2 | (11,-5.56) | (11.0,-5.56) |
| “hi” | 9 | None | Error |
| (“hello”, “world”) | 10 | (None, None) | (None, None) |

I got an error running test case 4, but that only affects the program if I fail to force the user to enter two values in a field, and it defaults to blank anyways so this does not affect my project massively. I can safely say that this function works as intended. Moving on to division method.

**The Division Method**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets.
* The program shall be able to calculate the resultant force exerted on a planet.

A computer screen with text

Description automatically generated

All it does is that it:

* Takes a vector and scalar input.
* Divide the x and y components of the vector by the scalar.
* Returns a new vector with the divided components without changing the original.

Testing with the following code yields the below results:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

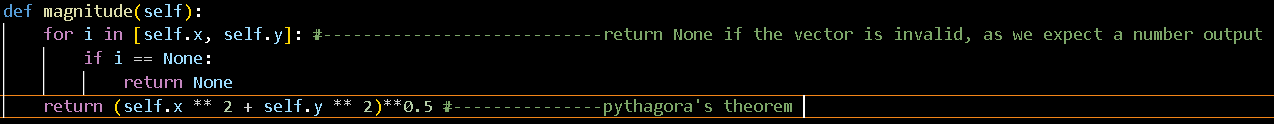
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Scalar | Expected | Output |
| (5,10) | 4 | (1.25,2.5) | (1.25,2.5) |
| (-50,2) | -5 | (10,-0.4) | (10.0, -0.4) |
| (1.2, 10.8) | 0.4 | (3,27) | (2.999999999,27.0) |
| (“true”, “false”) | “YES” | (None, None) | (None, None) |
| (True, False) | “hello world” | (None, None) | (None, None) |

All test case passed. Can safely move on. As finding the unit vector requires finding the magnitude of a vector it makes more sense to implement finding the magnitude before implementing finding the unit vector.

**The Magnitude Method**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the unit vector between two vectors.
* The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets.



All it does is that it:

* Checks if vector is valid.
* If so, take the sum of squares of the x and y components.
* Then take the square root of the sum of squares.
* Return the square root.

Testing with the following code and data yields:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vector | Expected | Output |
| (3,4) | 5 | 5.0 |
| (-5,-12) | 13 | 13.0 |
| (6.301, 9.103) | 11.07100763 | 11.071007632550888 |
| (True, False) | None | None |
| (“test”, “case”) | None | None |

All test case passed (with test case 3’s error being within an acceptable range, since all of the significant places of the expected value match up with the output).

**The Unit Vector Method**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the unit vector between the two planets.
* The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets.

A computer screen shot of a black background

Description automatically generated

All it does is that it:

* Takes a vector input.
* Finds the vector that takes you from self to the vector input.
* Finds the magnitude of that vector.
* Divide the vector by its magnitude.
* Return the outcome.

Testing with the following code and data yields:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Output |
| (5,19) | (100,6) | (0.9907665955,  -0.1355785868) | (0.9907665955,  -0.1355785868) |
| (-10, 20) | (50,-24) | (0.8064049959,  -0.5913636636) | (0.8064049958557055,  -0.5913636636275174) |
| (6.29, 7.79) | (5.102, 10.50) | (-0.4014924227, 0.9158623447) | (-0.40149242271092894, 0.9158623447362102) |
| (“Test”, “Case”) | (“Return”, “None”) | (None, None) | (None, None) |
| (True, False) | (False, True) | (None, None) | (None, None) |

All test cases have passed.

On a small note, after reviewing with my stakeholders and supervising teacher it has been recommended to me that I should use operator overloading. This would allow me to use the methods I have already created but in a smarter way. For example, to use the addition method if we use operator overloading, it would simply be vector1 + vector2 instead of having to do vector1.add(vector2).

Upon scrutinizing the success criteria, I have realised that I forgot to implement a way to find the distance between vectors directly. I will now implement this.

**The Distance From Method**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the distance between two vectors.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

This uses operator overloading. For example, say I wanted to find the distance between vector1 and vector2, I would simply write vector1 >> vector2 to find it. Testing with the following code and data yields:

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vector 1 | Vector 2 | Expected | Output |
| (0,3) | (4,0) | 5 | 5.0 |
| (5,12) | (-5,-10) | 24.16609195 | 24.166091947189145 |
| (9.50501,100.5592) | (204.60703,332.5060) | 303.0909372 | 303.09093724214256 |
| (“hello”, “world”) | (“test”, “case”) | None | None |
| (True, False) | (False, True) | None | None |

All test case passed, and so the vector class is complete.

I have also added this line to the initialisation of a vector object:



This means that for any vector I create using the class I can use the .size to find its size.

After consulting with my stakeholders and supervising teacher, we have concluded that validation is not necessary for the internal mechanics of the vector class, and is only necessary for when we have user input. This validation can be implemented in the UI part of the development. As such I will be removing all validation in the vector class.

## Review of Stage 1

**What has been completed:**

I have implemented a vector class that allows the program to add, subtract, dot, and find the unit vector of two vectors. It can also multiply and divide vectors by scalar. The class also supports finding the magnitude of a vector. The attributes of the class are x, y, and size, with x corresponding to the component of the vector in the x axis, and y corresponding to the component of the vector in the y axis, and size being the magnitude of the vector.

**How it was tested:**

Each part of the function was tested in a modular way. Separately I have created a test table with values and their expected outcomes. Any unexpected outcomes are rectified with some of them being acceptable due to them resulting from the limitations of binary arithmetic, which I cannot resolve. Other unexpected outcomes are solved through debugging and more sanitisation of the inputs. Only after verifying that all of the functions behave as intended have I moved on.

**Success criteria(s) met:**

The vector class is required for many operations in the future. For example, when I want to find the force a planet exerts on each other, both of the planets’ positions come into play and they are vectors. Clearly I need a way to easily manipulate vectors, and tuples do not allow me to do that as they are immutable and addition does not work as if they are matrices, unlike my vector class. There may be other vector libraries out there, but I wish to be sure that I know how the vector class behaves when it comes to subtraction so I know which way round I need to put things, since vector subtraction can result in a different answer if I put it the wrong way.

Criteria(s) met are listed here:

* The program shall be able to subtract two vectors.
  + Evidence: I have created a method for subtracting two vectors, and it has been tested with test data as shown during development.
* The program shall be able to find the distance between two vectors.
  + Evidence: I have created a method for finding the distance and validated that it behaves as expected with test data. See more in the development part of this method above.
* The program shall be able to divide a vector by a scalar.
  + Evidence: During development I have used test data to show that this method behaves as expected. For more evidence see the development section for this method.
* The program shall be able to find the unit vector between two vectors.
  + Evidence: I have tested and shown that the function produces the correct output data with input data, cross-referencing the expected output I have generated using excel.
* The program shall be accurate to within 10% of the actual value.
  + Evidence: Throughout testing I have shown that the value we get is almost precisely matching the expected outputs, with extremely small and hence negligible deviations due to the accuracy of binary arithmetic. From the code we can tell that the program is within 0.01% accurate at the minimum (meaning it could be more accurate than that), so I have fulfilled this requirement.

**Deviation from the initial design:**

Initially I have specified that the vector subtraction algorithm should have:

* Input vector – self

But now I have implemented:

* Self – input vector

Furthermore, rather than using functions I have used operator overloading, a technique that allows for simpler manipulation of vector objects. Say if I wanted to add two vectors, I can just do vector1 + vector2 instead of having to call vector1.add(vector2). This makes more sense and is more intuitive and thus would likely lead to less bugs as I develop the project.

Other than that, all of the other algorithms are the same as the design.

**Summary of the overall project at this stage**

Right now, we only have the vector class that will be used for calculating planetary motion. It has been tested using new test data, and I will be using the test data in the design section post-development to further verify that the overall project fulfils the success criteria.

## Stage 2: Implementation of the Planet Class

**Initialisation**

As per the design, we need the following attributes:

* Position
* Velocity
* Acceleration
* Mass
* Velocity\_half\_step

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

As discussed before, we do not need to perform validation in the class as we only need to do validation when we have user input.

**Finding the force exerted on it by another planet:**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to calculate the force a planet exerts on another.
* The program shall be able to calculate the resultant force experienced by a planet (this will be a part of the function for that)

A computer screen with green text

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

* Takes the masses of the pair of planets.
* Takes their positions.
* Calculate the distance between them.
* Calculate the unit vector from self to the input.
* Use Newton’s law of gravitation (I have moved the negative in front to the back, and the unit vector is the opposite of what I’ve said in the design, but this is just the negative version on it, so clearly the formula is the same)
* Return the force.

Running the following code with the following test data yields:

Code (will add all planets in the test data during testing):

A black screen with colorful text

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it takes all of the test data (planets and expected force output) and compare it to what you would get using the code to propagate the forces. Then it compares it to the test data which we use, and if the percentage error is less than 0.01% we say that it is acceptable.

Note: The find\_pairs function is not a part of the design but I need this function in order to find all the pairs of planets to calculate the force for. This was tested but it is not significant enough to warrant a whole section. All it does is that it loops through an array, and make a list of all the items that come after it and create pairs for each of them. E.g. if I have a list [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9…] then it starts with 1, makes a list of [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9…] and then create pairs [1,2], [1,3], [1,4], [1,5] etc. Once done, the item 1 is ignored because all possible pairings with 1 have already been marked so we only need to do the rest. This is repeated until all possible pairings are marked.

Data:

A blue background with black numbers

Description automatically generated

Expected output (Rows N-Q):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Actual outputs:

A computer screen with numbers and symbols

Description automatically generated

Clearly all of the tests have passed. Comparing with the actual expected value it is basically the same, with extra digits behind the least significant digit from the expected value most likely resulting from the inaccuracy in binary arithmetic because we cannot represent exact values in binary.

**Finding the resultant force on a planet**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the resultant force exerted on a planet.

It makes more sense to loop over all the planet pairs and then find one of the forces using the find\_force method then multiply it by -1 to find the force on the other planet. This reduces the size of the input by a half and so my code is more optimised. Hence, I will define finding resultant force outside of the class instead.

Testing with the following code:

A computer screen with text on it

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

* Takes the test data.
* Generates the resultant forces for all planets.
* Compares the resultant forces generated with the expected value from the excel sheet.
* If the percentage error is less than 0.01% then we say it is acceptable.

Actual outputs:

A black screen with numbers

Description automatically generated

Comparing with the test data shows that they are actually basically the same numbers. Clearly all the tests have passed. We can now find the acceleration of the planets.

**Finding the acceleration**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to calculate the acceleration of a planet.

A screen shot of a video game

Description automatically generated

All it does is use F = ma and rearrange it to a = F/m and then use the resultant force to find the acceleration. Note that this requires calling find\_resultant\_force before this can be used each time step.

Using the test data and code below:

Test data:

A screenshot of a calculator

Description automatically generated

Code:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

* Takes the test data.
* Calculate the resultant force using the previously created method.
* Assume that the test case has failed.
* Calculate the acceleration.
* Compare the acceleration with the theoretical acceleration.
* Calculate the percentage error.
* If percentage error is small enough to basically be negligible, we set it to be passed.
* Print the acceleration and the acceleration Boolean.

The output:

A screenshot of a computer program

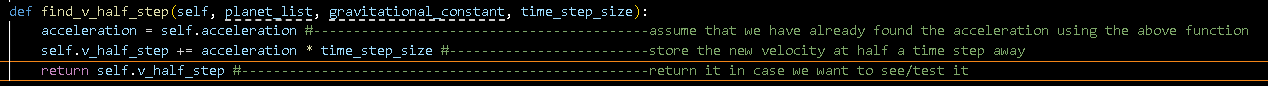
Description automatically generated

This shows that all the testcases have passed. Therefore, I can conclude that the method behaves as expected.

**Finding the velocity at half a time step away**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the velocity of a planet at half a time step away.



All the code does is that it:

* Assumes that we already have the acceleration so we can skip most of the steps defined in the algorithm within the design section. We will use those steps in the main loop of the simulation.
* Add the product of the instantaneous acceleration and the time step size to the velocity at the previous half step as described in the algorithm section.
* Store it as the current velocity at half a step away.
* Return it in case we want to read its value.

Using the test data and code below:

Test data:

A blue screen with black text

Description automatically generated With time step of 0.1 (s)

Code:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

We get the following output:

A black background with white text

Description automatically generated

Clearly there must be something wrong with the code. Upon closer inspection I noticed that I have forgotten to calculate the acceleration of each planet. After changing the code, it becomes:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

And we get the following output:

A computer screen with numbers and letters

Description automatically generated

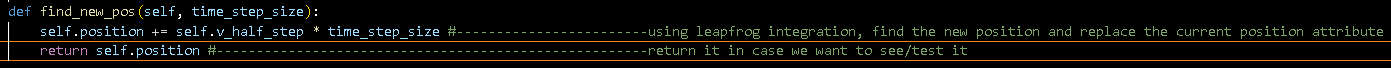
Hence we can conclude that the code is working as intended. Comparing the values we get and the values we expect we can see that all of the significant digits of the test data are the same as the output values. The error afterwards is only due to the accuracy of binary arithmetic.

**Finding the position vector of a planet in the next time step**

Link(s) to success criteria:

* The program shall be able to find the position vector of a planet at a time step away.
* The program shall be able to calculate the orbit of planets.

Code:



All the code does is that it:

* Takes the current position of the planet.
* Adds the product of the velocity at half a time step away and the time step to the current position.
* Return it in case we want to read its value directly after applying the function.

Testing with the following test data and code:

Test data:

A blue square with black numbers

Description automatically generated with a time step of 500 (s)

Code:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

* Takes the test data as input.
* Find the resultant force for each planet and update their corresponding attribute.
* Assume test case failed.
* Find the acceleration of the planet and update their corresponding attribute.
* Find the velocity at half a time step away for the planet and update that attribute.
* Find the new position of the planet and update that attribute.
* Take the new position and compare it with the expected position.
* If deviation is small, say that test case passed.
* Print the result of that test case.

Output:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Once again, all test cases have passed and upon inspection is exactly the same with the test data up to their least significant digit. Any error further than that is caused by inaccuracies in the way that binary stores data.

This basically finishes the planet class, as I now have a way to find the new position of each planet using the planet class.

## Review of Stage 2

**What has been completed:**

The vector class has been implemented but I will not be talking about it in this review (see Review of Stage 1).

I have implemented a planet class which takes a few inputs such as their mass, current position, current velocity, current acceleration as well as velocity at half a time step before. The methods implemented in the planet class allow for me to do various things.

1. Find the force a pair of planets exert on each other via the find\_force method.
2. Find the resultant force on each planet via the find\_resultant\_force method.
3. Find the acceleration of a planet using the find\_acceleration method.
4. Find the velocity at half a time step into the future using the find\_v\_half\_step method.
5. Find the position at one full time step away using the find\_new\_pos method.

The combination of these methods will allow me to use an object-oriented approach to model each planet’s motion using leapfrog integration. I plan on implementing other methods as well but that would be an extension of the project which I will cover at a later stage of this report on the condition that I have enough time to extend the scope of this project.

**How it was tested:**

Each part of the planet class is implemented separately and tested in modules. I have shown each stage of the development of the planet class as well as the test data. Any unexpected behaviour was rectified and tested again until I have a satisfactory answer for the deviation from the expected output. Currently any deviation is negligible and is mostly due to the way that the binary system works. The output my program currently produces matches with the test data I generated using excel using the formulas in the design section.

About how the data is generated, I have used excel to formulaically produce the test data and for some data like resultant force I selected the cells I was interested in and took their sum. While this may be prone to human errors, comparisons to the output data makes this unlikely to be the case. Further testing will take place in the GUI development section where I would plot different orbitals to see if it makes sense.

**Deviations from the initial design:**

Initially I had considered iterating over the entire planet\_list variable to find the resultant force on each planet. Upon consulting with my supervising teacher who also teaches physics, he recommended that I only calculate it for a pair of planets. This is because of Newton’s third law of motion. If object A exerts a force on object B, object B exerts an equal and opposite force on object A. This meant that for when I am calculating the force on planet A due to planet B, I can say that the force on planet B due to planet A is the same magnitude but in the opposite direction. This reduces the input size to be considered by the code and so makes it more efficient.

Otherwise, the other algorithms are the same.

**Success criteria met:**

* The program should be able to find the force a planet exerts on another.
  + Evidence: I have used test data to show that the code produces the same results as the test data.
* The program should be able to find the resultant force exerted on a planet.
  + I have used the sum of the forces from the above criteria to compare with the resultant force I would get using the code to illustrate that the function behaves as expected.
* The program should be able to find the acceleration of a planet.
  + I have used the same sum from before and divided it by the mass to obtain test data, then cross-referenced it with the acceleration I would get using the code to check that it behaves as expected.
* The program should be able to find the velocity of a planet at half a time step away.
  + I have used same algorithms for generating test data and finding the actual value using code and compared the two to find that the code works.
* The program should be able to find the position of a planet at a full time step away.
  + Once again, I have generated test data and compared it with the code’s output to find out that they are effectively the same.

**Summary of the entire project at this stage:**

I have developed the vector class required for calculating the orbit of planets (see stage 1 development) and have now also finished up the planet class. This would allow me to construct different planets based on user input and simulate their orbits to a certain degree of accuracy. The accuracy depends on the size of the time step used and will not be 100% exact, as it is theoretically impossible for a computer to do that using the current technology to the best of my knowledge, since it requires using a time step size of zero.

I have used test data to ensure that the whole project functions as we want it to and will use the test data generated during the design phase of the project to double check.

What is left is for me to build the GUI and the main loop for finding the orbits, then possibly optimising it and expanding the scope with extensions if the amount of time left allows me to do so.

## Stage 3: GUI investigations

As I have got zero experience in handling GUI, I will need to take a deep dive into the world of Tkinter. Firstly, I need to know how to make a window, how to make a button, and so on.

**Creating an empty window:**

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Following the guide from GeeksforGeeks, I have created an empty window with nothing in it. The results are pretty predictable.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Creating a label:**

Continuing on with the tutorial I have learnt how to create a label.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

The results are here:

A black square with a black box

Description automatically generated

So far these are all just fundamental building blocks for the GUI I will need so they don’t actually fulfil any of the user requirements and so testing is not necessary.

**Adding a button:**

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

All I have done now is just add a button with a function to print hi.

The results are here:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

And when I press the button, this shows up in the console:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

For my project, besides buttons, I also need sliders, input fields, and different tabs.

**Getting user input using entries:**

First off we need to create an entry field for the user to enter the inputs. For my project I need to be able to collect user input for the position and other attributes of the planet either by using text fields or scroll bars. For some data I need to use entries and so I need to learn how to use it.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

All this does is that it creates a window, adds a text label and creates an entry field where the user can enter data.

Output:

A white rectangular object with black lines

Description automatically generated

But this is no good because we can’t actually get the results of the value this way. We either need to use a button with a command that fetches the value, or have a way of collecting the data once the user presses the enter button on their keyboard.

Following the code from stackoverflow (see references, Getting entry value from pressing enter), I have written:

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

* Creates an empty window.
* Adds a text label.
* Creates an entry.
* Defines a function of getting the value of the entry.
* Binds that function to the action of user pressing enter.
* Calls the main loop of the window to start the application.

But what if we wanted to have multiple entry fields? I haven’t learnt how to do this yet and will explore this in the following part.

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

This is a mere extension of the above part and so there is no need for explanation of the code, I presume.

However, the code produces an unexpected output. When I enter something in the second field and press enter, I get the value of the first field as an output. I do not want this and want a unified function for fetching each field independently.

I came to the realisation that I can simply hold each entry in a list and iterate over the list while fetching the value of each entry:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Output:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

A problem that might arise is that I would need to remember which value is for which field in the future. To avoid this problem I can use a dictionary in python to store entry-value pairs.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

What it does is that it stores each entry and its value in a dictionary. When the user presses enter, it fetches the value of each of the entry fields and update the dictionary correspondingly. If we wanted to find the value of one of the entry objects, we simply write entry\_value\_pairs[entry\_obj] to get it.

Now we also need a way to get user input using sliders.

**Getting user input using sliders**

****

This adds a scrollbar into the window.

Output:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I can drag the slider around and the value would change. But for the options, we ideally want a way for the user to change the maximum and minimum value of the slider.

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

This allows me to start the scrollbar at a different value and end it at another value. I can have another entry field that takes user input to define the maximum and minimum value, but after talking to my supervising teacher, a conclusion was that having the user be able to modify the max and min values of the time step size would cause problems for the simulation as a time step size of 10000000 seconds would be completely inaccurate. Therefore, I have decided to hardcode the max and min values to avoid this problem. Moreover, previously in the design I have mentioned how the user should be able to change the gravitational constant, but it was pointed out that it only affects the speed of the simulation (higher constant = same orbit shape, but faster).

Now that we have sliders, input fields and text labels, I need to look into different tabs and pop-up menus.

**Implementing different tabs:**

We need to use a sub-library of tkinter known as ttk. Ttk has a widget called Notebook which allows us to deal with tabs.

Following the guide from the tkinter manual under the notebook widget section, I have written the following code:

A computer screen shot of text

Description automatically generated

The rest of the code is unchanged and so I have not included it in the screenshot.

Output:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Now we need a way to have pop-up menus.

**Pop-up menus:**

For the user to change the attributes of the planets, I want to use a pop-up menu that opens when the user right clicks on a planet. Following the guide once again, we have:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Which produces the output:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

In reality this menu needs pop up at a planet’s location and pause the simulation.

Now we need a way to integrate matplotlib with tkinter.

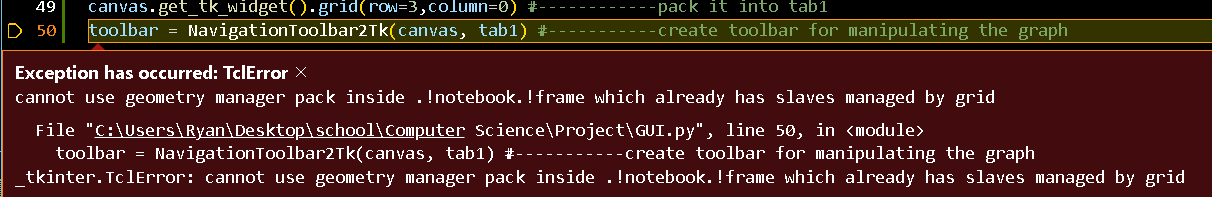
**Adding a matplotlib figure into tkinter:**

Following the code written by GeeksForGeeks.org (how to embed matplotlib figure into tkinter), I have written the following code:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

But then I get an error because I am using grid:



Following the conversation in stackoverflow, I came to the realisation that it needed an empty frame for the toolbar, and I needed to use grid on that frame instead of the toolbar itself. This allows me to bypass this error, creating this result:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Already this is looking promising. It looks similar to what I have defined in the design section and now all I need to do is make it the same.

## Review of stage 3

**What has been done:**

I have investigated into the different things I need to complete the GUI section of the development. For the GUI I require text input fields, different tabs, sliders, and a way to display a graph with tkinter. These are all fundamental knowledge I need for actually making the GUI, so while this stage does not fulfil any success criteria, it is necessary.

**How has it been tested:**

I have tested it visually to see if it works like I expect it to, but the testing here is rudimentary and in the actual GUI development section I will make it go through more thorough testing.

**Success criteria(s) met:**

None, this stage is meant to be an exploration/education stage for me to acquire skills that are prerequisite for the next stage.

**Deviations from the initial design:**

Due to a lack of understanding of how Tkinter works the design for the GUI lacked insight on the behaviours of the different buttons. I have had to redo the design on the spot while creating new buttons, functionalities and integrating matplotlib with tkinter without referring to the design too much, but I have based it on the overall layout of the GUI in the design without worrying too much about the algorithms designed before, since they lack the details needed to actually implement it.

## Stage 4: Implementation of GUI

Now that I have the required knowledge for building the GUI I can actually start to make the GUI that will be present in the final product.

**Initialisation**

Based on the key variables/data structures outlined in the design I will need to define the following:

A screenshot of a video game

Description automatically generated

And I will need the following libraries:

A black screen with colorful text

Description automatically generated

Overall code:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

**Creating the tabs:**

From the GUI investigation, I have referred to the previous code and written the following:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Expectations: Should have two buttons to change the tabs. The tabs are empty right now so that’s all that will appear.

Output:

A black box with a square in it

Description automatically generated

Therefore, it behaves as expected. Moving on.

**Putting an empty plot into tab 1:**

In order for the simulation to plot the planets, we need a matplotlib plot in Tkinter. Referring to my GUI investigation, I have written the following code.

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

I have created a figure and packed a plot into the figure.

Then I created a frame to pack the toolbar into and set it to be below the plot.

It then packs everything together into the Tkinter window.

Output:

A screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

The settings tab right now is empty.

I have also modified the window’s main loop to use update instead such that I can run the code for simulating and replotting the planets.

A computer screen with text

Description automatically generated

The exception allows for the user to press the default exit button without having it causing an error.

**Implementing the settings menu:**

I need a way for the user to change the accuracy of the simulation (and perhaps the calculation method if I have time in the end).

Based on the GUI design in the GUI section, I have written the following code:

A computer screen with text on it

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it creates labels for each of the variables that we have (time\_step\_size, grav\_const, and its exponent) and add a scrollbar or a spinbox for the user to change the value of those variables. I will need to get their values in the main loop later.

Output:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I have also added a play/pause button in the main window as well as a button to reset the simulation, though it is not significant enough to warrant its own section. I have packaged all the GUI functionality in one function which can be imported into another file, e.g. main.py.

Final code for the GUI stuff:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

## Review of Stage 4

**What has been done:**

I have created a main tab where the actual simulation takes place, and a settings tab where the user can modify the settings. In the main tab there is a matplotlib figure which I can update to plot the locations of the planets at each time step and update it each frame. Underneath the plot there is a play/pause button for the user to play/pause the button. In the settings tab there are sliders for the user to adjust the gravitational constant and time step size. In the future I plan to add computation method as a setting for the user to change.

**How it has been tested**:

The GUI themselves do not have any functionality as of now, and I will implement their functionality alongside the main loop. I have visually confirmed that the GUI looks similar to the design, and played around with the sliders to make sure they give sensible values for now. I will need to adapt the values for them to make more sense, but that depends upon the main loop’s development.

**Success criteria(s) met:**

* The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets (functionality not implemented, but GUI is)
* The program shall allow the user to change the gravitational constant (via scrollbar / text input) (GUI only right now)
* There should be an advanced setting for the user to open instead of it being cluttered in the main window.
* User interface should be intuitive and easy to use (awaiting stakeholder feedback, will get feedback once I have a prototype working)
* There should be a play button for the user to play/pause the simulation.

**Deviations from the initial design:**

Initially I had designed the GUI to have a side menu. Upon consulting with my supervising teacher and stakeholders it seems like that they want to be able to right click on a planet and have a GUI pop out on the planet’s location. I have removed the side menu from the design and I plan to implement this while also developing the main loop.

The colour scheme of the current GUI does not match the initial design. This current GUI is meant for a quick prototype and I will tweak the colour scheme later after consulting with stakeholders with a presentation of the prototype.

## Stage 5: Main Loop and Core Code

**Importing everything so far:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

This just creates the window on which I will simulate everything. Results are exactly the same as in the end of stage 4.

**Core simulation:**The core simulation itself is pretty simple, as we have already defined all the functions required for computing the new positions of each planet. We simply need the following code (this is in another file called simulate.py):

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

All that it does is that it:

* Takes the planet list, gravitational constant and time step size.
* Finds resultant force for all planets.
* Find acceleration for all planets.
* Find velocity at half a time step away for all planets.
* Finds the new position of each planets.

Each of these individual functions have been tested previously so there is no necessity for testing it again.

**Creating an initial plot of planets**

Before I can let the user create planets, I need to first make sure that it can plot the orbit of hard-coded planets. Hence, I have written the following code to see if it can trace out the movement of a planet moving in a straight line.

After considering the movement of a single planet, I have realised that in my planet\_class, I have written code to find resultant force but that assumes that there are more than 1 planets. I need to add a validation to check if there are more than one planets, and if not, return resultant force of zero since a planet cannot exert a force on itself.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Now I can move on to write code for initially simulating the planet.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

* Create a main window.
* Create the GUI.
* Create a function to fetch the plot object.
* Fetch the widgets that control my variables.
* Create a planet.
* Simulate the motions.
* Fetch the positions.
* Plot the planets.

For some bizarre reason it does not appear on the plot. I believe that I have forgotten to turn the plot into a Tkinter plot because I had to use some libraries when investigating the GUI widgets in stage 3. After careful thought I have concluded that it was a bad idea to pack the GUI inside a separate file because for everything else I need a way to refer back to them, so it is a huge pain in the backside to pass it as a local variable into another python file. I will delete main.py and start again in GUI.py as effectively my new main.py. I have reset everything to before stage 5, but I am keeping simulate.py as is.

I need to have a way to update the plot. Before I can update the plot, I need to be able to fetch the current position of each planet. To get the current position of the planets, I have used the following code:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

After I have the positions of the planets I need a way to update the plot.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it:

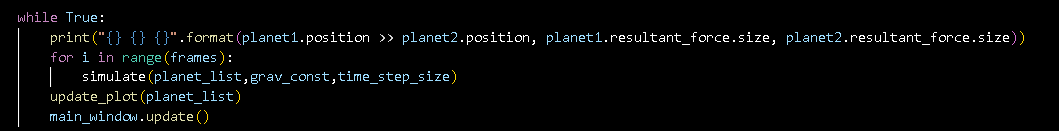
* Fetches the position of each planet.
* Plots the planets.
* Convert it into a tkinter widget.
* Pack it into the window.

Results using two planets:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

Testing with a debug print statement:



Gives the following results:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

We can see that the distance between the planets is decreasing as the >> operator for vectors gives us the distance, and that the resultant force is increasing, which does not make sense as the resultant force should be of a similar magnitude. I suspect that I have forgotten to reset the resultant force when calculating it because each frame, we need to recalculate the resultant force instead of simply adding it.

After digging around for a while I have found the following issue in the code for finding resultant force:

A black screen with text

Description automatically generated

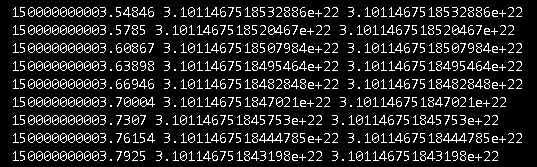
It simply adds the resultant force together, so the force from the last frame is kept. We don’t want this to happen, so I need to add a line that resets the resultant force.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

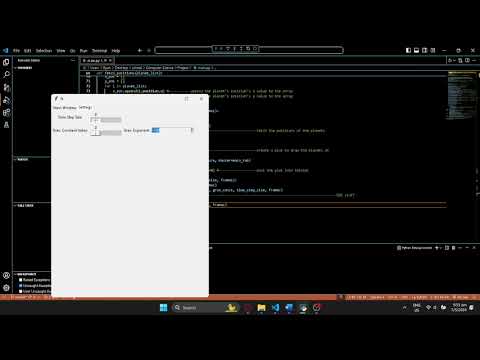
This should work now.

Output with two planets:



The resultant force is more or less consistent, compared to what we’d get previously. However, the distance between the planets is increasing, which shouldn’t happen. There is probably something wrong with the set up of the planets.

Currently it flickers a lot when you run the simulation.

[](https://www.youtube.com/embed/Qywnxv8BdEA?feature=oembed)

I want to make it not flicker for a better user experience so I need another way of updating it.

**Using alternative methods to simulate the orbits:**

I need another way of updating the plot and so I have followed the guide here:

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/how-to-run-specific-function-automatically-or-infinite-times-in-python-tkinter>  
With their given example:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

I have written the following:

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Which should repeatedly update the plot every second.

But all this does is just repeatedly update the plot, which causes flickering again when I test it.

I need to look into something called an Animation in matplotlib.

As I have hit a roadblock in development it is time to investigate matplotlib and the animation library that comes to it.

## Review of stage 5:

**What has been done:**

I have created a main window upon which the data is to be plotted.   
I have written reusable code that allows me to update the position of the planets.   
I have created the GUI on which the orbit of planets is to be displayed.   
I have attempted to stop the flickering of the GUI.

**How it has been tested:**

I have visually confirmed that the GUI is what I want it to look like (at least for now)   
I have confirmed that the distance between planets is decreasing (as it should be, due to the forces of attraction due to gravity)

**Success criteria(s) met:**

There should be a scrollbar for the user to change the gravitational constant  
Evidence:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

There should be a play button for the user to start the simulation

Evidence:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

There should be a button to open up an advanced menu for the user to change advanced settings.

Evidence:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Deviations from the initial design:**

Currently the GUI does not look like what it should from the design, but this is a mere prototype for the future, so it is acceptable.

## Stage 6: Plotting Investigations

So my plan for looking into how matplotlib works for animations is to follow the below guide:

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/embedding-a-matplotlib-animation-into-a-tkinter-frame>  
Credit to tutorialspoint.

**Importing libraries**

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

We need to import the relevant libraries that helps us plot the data.

**Creating the main window**

A black screen with text

Description automatically generated

In here we create a tkinter window and set its title.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

In here we create a figure in which we can draw.

We set the x limits of the figure to be between 0 and 2, and limit the y axis to between 1 and -1.

We create a canvas for tkinter, and the toolbar as well.

We then pack it into tkinter.

**Animation handling**

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

We create a function that initiates the plot.

We then create a function that define what data the program needs to draw.

We use the animation library to draw the animation.

We trigger the main loop of the window for the window to start.

**Result:**

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated

**Conclusion:**

This part of the development allowed me to consolidate my knowledge on animation from matplotlib and how I might use this to make the screen not flicker.

I have also learnt more about setting the limits of the axis though a concern has arisen: I might not be able to determine a sensible limit for the graph in my planet simulation as the planet can be set to travel into an infinite distance away, off the screen.

## Review of stage 6:

**What has been done:**

I have looked into a library that supposedly does not have flickering issues to draw plots.  
I have animated a sine graph to consolidate my knowledge about this library.

**How has it been tested:**

I have visually confirmed that the animation does not have flickering.

**Success criteria(s) met:**

This is only a stage where I can consolidate my understanding on how I might tackle my problem, so there are no success criteria(s) met.

**Deviation from the initial design:**

N/A

## Stage 7: Implementing animation for main loop

Now that we have a way to update the plot without causing it to flicker, it is time to try this for the main loop.

Previously I have written the following:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Which was causing flicker. In order to keep it tidy I will be redoing this section as this part of the code is redundant and doesn’t work as of now. It is much easier to start afresh while keeping the old GUI elements the same.

I want to change the limits of the graph to make it have the origin in the centre while being able to see the planets, so I write the following:



This sets the plot to have boundaries at -100, and 100, and it is currently shaped like a square. I can change the limits later as I do not have an algorithm to determine suitable bounds as of now.

The current plot looks like this:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

By comparing the code in the main program and the plotting investigation, it can be shown that:



And



Are analogous to each other. So in order to plot a graph that functions using animation we can reference the plotting investigation to write the following:



We want to use a scatter graph because we don’t want a line between the planets.

A computer screen shot of text

Description automatically generated

According to the plotting investigation we need a function that repeatedly draws the data that we need, and then we return the artist that draws it. This allows the blitting algorithm to decide which artists actually need to be redrawn such that not the entire application is refreshed. This allows for a smoother experience.

The current output is the following:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I cannot see the other planet, so there may be something wrong with the scale of the system.

The other planet starts at 1.5 \* 10 ^ 10, which should be between -1 \* 10 ^ 15 and 1 \* 10 ^ 15. But we cannot see the planet, so there is something going on.

It turns out that the scale is too large to show two separate dots. Upon zooming in we see the following:

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

To demonstrate the movement of the planets I will need change the settings such that each second in real life represents a higher amount of time steps.

This can be done by changing the simulate function like this:

A computer screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

This updates the position of the planets multiple times before finally updating the graph, to achieve the accuracy based on the time step size while speeding up the animation without a lost of accuracy.

Frames\_ has been defined here:

A computer screen shot of a black background with colorful text

Description automatically generated

The frames\_ variable is calculated by finding the reciprocal of the time step size, as this represents how many updates are required to find the position after one second. Then we multiply it by how many seconds we want the simulation to calculate in one real life second. Right now each frame update gives us the position of each planet after one second.

This works, but one issue I face right now is that if I want it to update the graph each year, then it tries to calculate a humongous amount of positions before reaching a year due to the small time step, causing the GUI to lag. I might need to use something called multithreading. Another way of doing it is to increase the time step size, and this requires me to find a good time step size.

Before doing that I want to have a way of seeing the trail of the planet’s motion. In order to do this I need to keep a track of each of the planet’s past positions and then plot it with separate colours. I can do this by adding an attribute for each planet to hold past positions, and limit the size of it to reduce the space complexity of the simulation by treating it as a queue.

When we add a new position, we check if the queue is full. If it is full then we dequeue the most outdated position, and enqueue the new position. We then plot the graph based on the most recent n values where n is a positive integer. We can help the user see the difference better by having different colours. So far I have modified the initialisation of the planet class, adding a new attribute called past positions to hold those up-to-date values.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

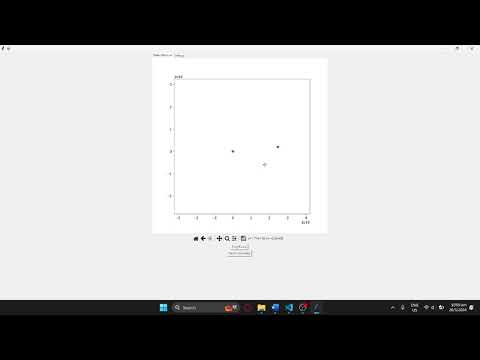
Now we need to define how many past positions we want to keep track of:



It will keep track of the most recent 50 positions.

Before I can make a trail, I need to make a queue class which will allow me to construct queues for each planet.

Current result of the planet simulation:

* The lighter planet performs elliptical orbit around the larger planet, as shown in the video below:   
  [](https://www.youtube.com/embed/hDD38DJ7KSs?feature=oembed)

## Review of stage 7:

**What has been done:**

I have set the limits of the graph to keep the origin at the centre at the start.   
I have used the FuncAnimation function from matplotlib.pyplot to plot the planets’ movements without flicker.   
I have defined how many times to update the position of planets each time I animate.   
I have modified the simulate function to account for the number of times I need to update the position of planets to speed up the animation.

**How has it been tested:**

I have visually confirmed that the orbit of the planet looks like what it should be.

**Success criteria(s) met:**

The program should be able to plot the orbit of planets.   
Evidence: See video above

**Deviations from the initial design:**

No deviations I can think of.

## Stage 8: Implementing a queue class

What I need to do:

* Have an array of a certain size.
* Add a method to check if queue is full.
* Add an enqueue method.

Different kind of queue:

* For my needs I want the enqueue method to override the most out of date value instead of not enqueuing if the queue is full.
* For my needs I don’t really need to dequeue anything so I will omit the method.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that it defines an object with attributes arr and max\_size.

Arr is the actual array that represents the queue. The max\_size is the maximum size of the queue.

The isFull function checks whether the queue is full or not depending on the predefined size.

The enqueue function adds something to the end of the queue regardless if it is full or not.

If it is full, then the first item is popped off to give space for the new item.

This always keeps the most updated values of the planets.

We can then plot the x and y coordinates held in the queue to represent the trail of a planet.

Testing with the following:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

I am expecting the first print statement to return true as there are 5 objects.

I am expecting the enqueue statement to cause the array to become 3,5,6,8,10, as the first element (1) is popped off.

Output:



Another case I need to test for is when the queue is not full and we append something to the queue.

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

In this scenario I am expecting the queue to not be full and so the first statement should be false.

I am expecting the first element of the queue to remain there is the queue is not full.

The queue should now become 1,3,5,6,8,10.

Output:

A number on a black background

Description automatically generated

Therefore we can safely conclude that the code is working as intended.

## Review of stage 8

**What has been done:**

I have written a new class to keep track of the most recent values of the x-y positions of planets to allow me to draw a trail.

**How has it been tested:**

I have generated test data and compared the actual outcome with what I expected to get to validate that the code is working as intended.

**Success criteria met:**

This stage is not a core development stage but a quality of life phase where I implement something to aid in checking if the code is working or not in the future. I will use the queue class implemented here to draw a trail of the planet.

**Deviations from the initial design:**

N/A

## Stage 9: Adding a trail to planets

Before I can add trails to the planets, I need to import the recently implemented queue class into the planet class.



Queue is the class from stage 8 stored in a file called queue\_class.py

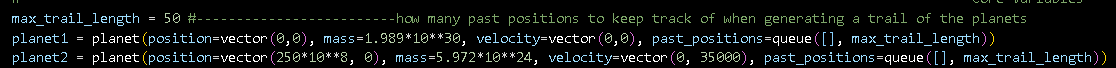
I need to modify the init function of the planets to have a new attribute called past positions, like this:



I now need to add something to my animate function in the main loop.

I just need to enqueue the new position in the past positions array and it should work.

Moreover I need to modify the instantiation of the planets to add a past\_position that has a max size of 50.



All it does is that it adds the attribute to my two planets.

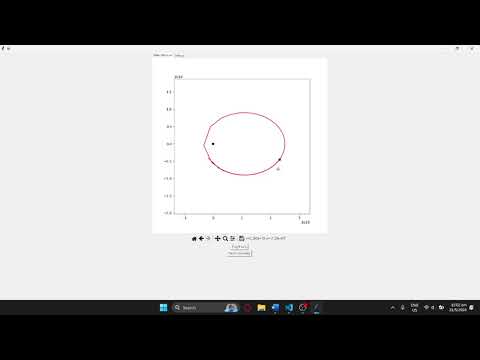
Now I need to modify my main loop. I need to append the new position to the past positions for each planet and then draw them separately.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

All it does is that it updates the position of the planets for each frame, and enqueues the new position into the trail.   
It plots the trail of each planet and the planet themselves before updating the frame using FuncAnimation.

Current output:

[](https://www.youtube.com/embed/zbF8KKvVM2I?feature=oembed)

## Review of stage 9

**What has been done:**

I have created a trail for each of the planets.   
During the main loop each planet’s past n positions are fetched and plotted.   
This creates a trail for each of the planets.

**How has it been tested:**

I have visually confirmed that the graph looks like what it should be.

**Success criteria(s) met:**

The program shall be able to plot the orbit of planets   
The program shall be able to calculate the orbits of planets.   
The advanced settings such as gravitational constant shall be tucked away into an advanced menu that the user can open   
The program shall take no longer than 15 seconds to start up.   
The planets should be displayed as circles on the screen.

**Deviations from the initial design:**

I didn’t really plan to have a trail but this will make my life easier in the future.

## Stage 10: Implementing GUI functionalities.

This stage is about actually making the GUI have functionality instead of being buttons that do absolutely nothing.

**Pausing the simulation:**

For pausing the simulation, the program needs to be able to detect when the user presses the pause button and replace the current frame with a static frame of the current objects. Once they press the play button again then it continues the animation from there.

First we need to define the global variable which allows us to control whether the animation is paused or not.



We assume it to be false to begin with.

Now we define a function to manipulate the animation. We only need to pause the animation as we do not want to pause the main window’s loop.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

In this case our function behaves as a switch, changing from true to false and false to true upon clicking, and it pauses it and resumes it as expected.

We then insert this command into the button to tell that this is the function that the button will need to execute upon being clicked on:



Upon testing it, the code behaves as intended and we have a way to pause and play the animation.

**Reset the simulation**

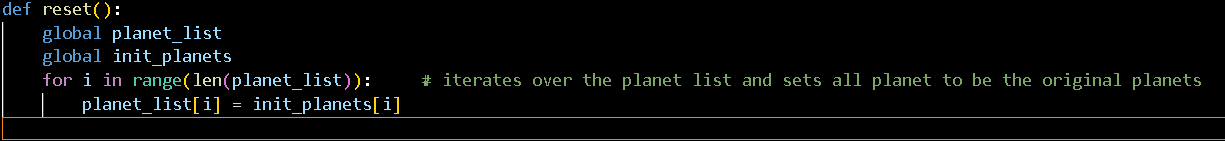
If I want to reset the simulation I need a way to store the initial positions of the planets.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Now when the user presses reset I just need to replace all the objects in planet list with this.

I have written the following code to iterate over the planets:



And linked it to the button using this:



Basically what it does is that it tries to set everything in the planet list back to its starting state by iterating over the planet list and replacing everything with the planets with the attributes from the beginning.

However I have run into the following issue when trying to reset the simulation:

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

This originates from the queue class:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

During the enqueue operation, I see if the queue is full and shift everything by one to the front of the queue, effectively dequeuing the first item. Then we replace the last item in the queue by the new item without increasing the size of the array.

Originally this should only trigger if the array is above its maximum allowed size.

However, something weird has occurred where when I reset the planet back, it thinks that the queue is full and tries to replace the last item (which doesn’t exist) with the item, causing it to raise an error.

I believe that the reason it is causing an error is because of the animation loop going first. I need to pause the animation, reset, then continue the animation.

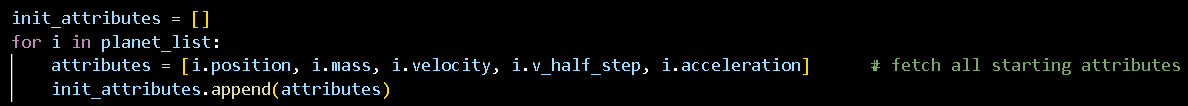
I have used the following for checking the values:

A computer screen with text on it

Description automatically generated

It seems that the max size of the planets’ past\_positions’ max sizes were set to 0 for some reason. The problem seemed to be that I didn’t use keywords for the init\_planets and they were set to the wrong things, so the past\_position got assigned to be the default value, which has a max size of 0 from the planet class.

I got it to work once, but the reset button only reset it once. The objects were replaced, but after that it overrode the values so it would just replace the same thing with the current attributes, not the old attributes. I need to fetch the actual attributes themselves instead of creating a new planet with the same attributes at the start.



This fetches all the starting attributes and stores them in an array called init\_attributes.

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

When we press the reset button we go over all the planets and reset their attributes to their starting values. It doesn’t matter how many planets we have as the starting code already fetches the attributes for no matter how many planets. Will need to exercise caution when I allow the user to add planets in the GUI in the future.

I have tested it and it correctly returns the planets to their starting position.

I now need a way for the user to interact with the plot.

**Adding drag and drop (investigation)**

Honestly this part might be the most troublesome of the GUI elements.

The basic idea is to detect a mouse click, then take the mouse position. If the distance between the mouse and the planet is small enough, then we need to first pause the animation, then wait until the user clicks again. We then update the planets position and redraw everything once. Then we resume the animation.

Right now I have no idea how to do this so it might be good to go back to GUI investigation stage for a while.

To help understand how I might implement it I have created a simple program to plot a scatter graph:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Which has an output that looks like:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

I now need to understand how I can allow for the user to drag the points around.

According to the tkinter webpage:

<https://tkinterexamples.com/events/mouse/>

We can use Button-1 to represent left click, then we can bind it to a function which takes the left click event and allow us to use its attributes. For now I have created code that detects a left click and outputs the mouse’s current location:

A screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

The terminal shows the position of the mouse when I clicked. Then I just need to find a way to calculate the position of the data points.

Now I just need to see if the mouse is close to the data point. If it is close to the data point, keep updating it to be the mouse’s location while the left mouse key is being held.

I need a way to get the coordinates of the origin of the plot.

I have written the following code for now:

A computer screen shot of text

Description automatically generated

All the code does is that when the user clicks, it fetches the mouse position.

B1-motion specifies when the user is holding down the left click and moving it. For now it only fetches the mouse position.

The release handler detects when the user releases the left click but this may be redundant in the future.

Now I need a way to find the x and y origin of the plot in relation to the origin of the window.

With further research into discussions about “mouse position 🡪 data” topics in <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27565939/getting-the-location-of-a-mouse-click-in-matplotlib-using-tkinter>

I realised that I only actually need to connect an event to the matplotlib object and not connect it to the tkinter window.

I have written the following code:

A computer screen with text

Description automatically generated

Current output:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I have seen that my mouse is roughly at those data points, and so I can use that to detect whether the mouse is close enough to a data point. While the mouse is being held and the first click is near the data point, I need to have the data point follow the mouse. Upon release the data point should stop there.

I can do this by making each data point into an object with x and y attributes similar to the planets. Then I just detect if the first click is near the data point and change the x and y attributes while refreshing the screen each frame until the mouse is released. Below is my implementation of a datapoint class that is meant to simulate the planets.

A black background with white text and numbers

Description automatically generated

It has x and y attributes that can be changed by the code.

With this class I have written the following code to represent the graph from before:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

It instantiates 3 data points and fetches their x and y values.

Now we just need to plot the data points.



A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

We can see that it is the same graph from before. Now we need a way to check if the data point is being dragged by the mouse. For this, we can add a Boolean to keep a track of it and iterate over all the data points to check if we need to move it to the mouse.

The datapoint class now becomes:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

As for mapping the x y coordinates of the screen into data, according to the matplotlib docs, we can use what is known as a transformData class.

<https://matplotlib.org/stable/users/explain/artists/transforms_tutorial.html>

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Basically first we need to create an invert object.



This is the object that we use to transform our display x,y into our data x,y. After that, we just use the transform method as shown in the documentations to map our mouse x,y into data x,y values.

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

This should map the mouse’s x and y values into the data’s x and y values, but it does not correctly map the y values for some reason.

I can see that it maps the x values right, but the y values seem to be inverted. A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I believe this is because for matplotlib, the y values increase from the bottom, while for tkinter, the y values increase from the top (a.k.a, get more positive as the mouse moves downwards). Therefore I need to be able to invert the mouse y values in regards to the whole screen.

Currently I have tried to turn the y values into (height – y) instead. As y increases, this means that the y value it reports decreases. This is what we want because the y value of the window increases as you go down, and we want it to report a decreasing y value. But there seems to be some offset:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The actual 0 value we report seems to be at the bottom of the window, and not the plot. I think we need to transform the y value using the y limits of the graph and not the limits of the window.

I can try to use the y limits and invert it but that also introduces offset.

After some more research I came across this article:

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/matplotlib/matplotlib_mouse_move.html>

It allows me to connect a mouse move event to the actual matplotlib plot which allows me to access the event.xdata and event.ydata attributes which directly returns the x and y values of the plot itself instead of window x and y values.

Current code:

A screenshot of a video game

Description automatically generated

It connects the on\_move function which just fetches the position of the mouse if the mouse is within the limits of the graph and prints its position. After testing I can confirm that my mouse is where the code reports it to be in terms of data.

Now what we basically need to do is that we need to check if the mouse is clicked. If the mouse is clicked and near a data point (distance less than some threshold) then we say that data point is being dragged (set dragged to true). While dragged is true for a data point, keep updating its x and y values to the mouse value and refresh the screen.

First we need a function that checks the distance between two points. We need to first import math.



Then we can move on to the actual distance calculator.

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

It takes two points as an array then compares the x and y values. It uses Pythagoras to find the distance and returns it.

I then need to keep track of the mouse’s location as an array.



Each time it moves I will change the values of the mouse.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

I just realised I don’t necessarily need to have a mouse as the event already reports the x and y position of the mouse, but it may be useful later.

Now to toggle drag, I need to check the position of the mouse and the position of the data point on each mouse click. This can be done in the following code:

A computer screen with green text

Description automatically generated

Basically, when I click on the graph, first we need to decide whether the mouse is within the graph. This is what is achieved in “if event.inaxes”. Then we iterate over all the data points and check if the distance between the mouse and the data point is less than some threshold. If so, we toggle drag.

Now we need to add some code to the move function to keep updating the position of the data point if it is being dragged.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

The first part of the code is the same, and all that has been changed is the bottom part. I have added a loop to iterate over all the data points. If any of the data points are currently being dragged, then we reassign the x and y values of that data point to be the mouse’s position (in terms of data, not windows position) and we say that we have changed something. The screen will only update if a change has been made to save resources.

I have connected the events and used a debug message:

A computer screen with text on it

Description automatically generated

Current output:



So we can conclude that the data point was successfully toggled to drag mode, but when I move the mouse nothing happens. After looking at my code, I realised that I only changed the x and y value of the data point but not redrawn it. I need to redraw the scatter plot.

I managed to use the following code to move the data point:

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

But it produces a ghosting effect due to the graph not being reset each time:

A colorful dots in a circle

Description automatically generatedWhich is not what I want.

Adding a clear function resets everything on the screen before drawing it again and achieves the result I want.

A computer screen with text

Description automatically generated

So now I know enough that I can put this into practice in the main file.

**Drag and drop existing planets**

First we need a click event and a move event.





This creates two functions which we can link to our plot.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

What happens is that we have a dragging variable that points to the planet being dragged, and when the user clicks on the graph, we pause the animation. We check if the mouse is inside the graph. If so, we check all the planets to see if the distance between the mouse and the planet is within a certain drag threshold. If so, we say that the object currently being dragged is that planet and use that information to handle it within the move event. I still need to make an algorithm that decides the threshold distance as the zoom level plays a role in this as well. I think we can achieve this by finding the upper and lower limits of the axis first (from this article: <https://www.statology.org/matplotlib-get-axis-limits/>) then use a percentage as the threshold (e.g. 1% of the axis length) to find the threshold distance. After that we use the same algorithm from above.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

We iterate over the planets, check if the distance is less than the new threshold distance, then we check if the current object being dragged is the same planet. If it is the same planet then we stop dragging it, otherwise we set the object being dragged as the planet.

Now for the move event:

A computer screen with colorful text

Description automatically generated

We check if we are currently dragging something. If so we set the planet that is being dragged to have the same x,y coordinates as the mouse. We fetch the position of each of the planets and draw their positions.

A computer screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

This image is when I tried to drag the bottom planet and it caused this ghosting effect. I think that this is due to one frame being drawn on top of another without deleting the old frame, but if I clear the frame then it has an autoscaling which makes it hard to move the planet correctly. I can probably solve this problem by fetching the old limits and drawing the graph with the same limits.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

This uses the old view limits and plots the new graph using the same limits such that the view is consistent. Upon testing it worked as intended. I can drag a planet while the simulation is running and put it to a new position.

Now I need a way to change the gravitational constant and time step size using the settings tab. First we need to be able to fetch the current values of the scroll bar and spinbox. We simply run the .get method built by tkinter to fetch the current value.

A black background with colorful text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Current output:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

Now if we assign the new value each step, then we should be able to implement the GUI functionalities perfectly.

Before we do that however, we need to set the default variable, so we don’t change it to 0 at the start of the simulation:







All of this just assigns a default value for the GUI widgets.

Current output:

A black and white screen with numbers

Description automatically generated

It does not seem to have worked for the gravitational constant, but it works for the time step size.

Looking back I think that there is an issue here:





The scale only allows values from 0 to 9.99, but I have set it to a value which is raised to a power of ten, which causes it to be rounded to 0 in this cause as it is very small. All I need to do is divide by its power.



Upon testing, it produces the following output:

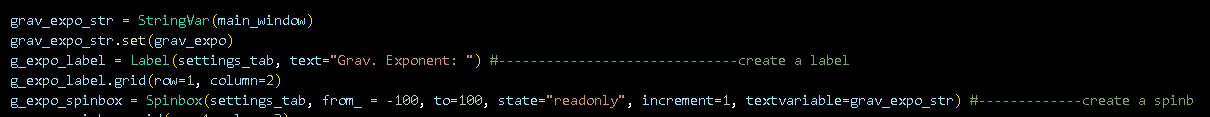
A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

So we can see that only the exponent is failing the test.

Following this blog: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tkinter-spinbox-widget-setting-default-value>

It seems that I need to use StringVar to create a variable rather than creating my own, then use that as a text variable to set a default value for the spinbox.



The code creates the string variable then sets it to the value we have defined from before.

It then assigns it to the actual spinbox to set its default value. Upon testing, it yields the following output.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

So we can see that we can now correctly fetch the GUI’s values. All we need to do now is to pause the simulation when we switch to the settings tab and wait until the user returns to the main tab and set the constants to their corresponding updated values.

Following a conversation on <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/44091633/tkinter-left-clicks-on-a-tab-in-your-gui-how-to-detect-when-user-has-done-this> has led me to write the following:



This should print the message every time I change tabs.



It does print the message but it only does it once.

A computer screen with text and symbols

Description automatically generated

This indeed detects a tab change. Note that it detects a tab change upon launch as well.

I now just need to start the tabChange in a not paused state. E.g. when it first launches it does not pause. Then when the user switches tabs it pauses until it switches back. Since we only have two tabs this is easy.



A black screen with orange lines

Description automatically generated

We start tabPause in a True state. When the simulation launches it will detect a tab change and so set tabPause to false hence allowing the simulation to run. When the user changes tabs, then it pauses the simulation. By using a debug message and visual confirmation:

A black screen with text and a black background

Description automatically generated

A black background with white text

Description automatically generated

I have shown that it behaves as intended. Now I just need to assign the values when it switches back. First we need to fetch all relevant values:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Then we assign them once the user switches back to the main tab:

A black background with white text

Description automatically generated

Using the following debug messages:

A black screen with blue and pink text

Description automatically generated



It produces the following output:

A black background with white text

Description automatically generated

Therefore I can say that the code does what I want it to do.

Now I need a way to add new planets before I am done with the core GUI functionalities.

**Adding/removing planets:**

What I need to do is to have a button that adds/removes planets based on context.

If a planet is currently being dragged then this should delete the planet.

If no planets are being currently dragged then it should add a planet, and set it to be dragged such that the user can place it onto the screen.

It is much easier to make something that adds a planet rather than delete, so I will focus on that for now.

First we need to create the actual buttons:

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Then we need to write the function that creates the planet.

A black background with blue and green text

Description automatically generated

This pauses the animation and creates a new planet. It then sets the object currently being dragged to the new planet so the user can put the planet onto the screen. It also appends it to the list of planets to simulate its motion.

After testing some more I realised that I have forgotten to add its attributes to the starting attributes so when I reset the simulation, the new planet does not get reset. I have mitigated this issue by adding it to the code when we create the planet.



After playing around with it I have confirmed that it can add a planet correctly. But it is not good enough if the user can only add a planet with default stats and not be able to change it. So we need a way to display the data regarding the planet currently being dragged and allow for the user to modify it.

First we need the GUI.

**GUI to display data of planet currently being dragged**

We want the user to be able to modify mass, velocity in the x axis and velocity in the y axis. For this we require GUI to adjust the mantissa of the mass and the exponent of the mass as we are dealing with planets so it makes more sense for the user to be able to write it in scientific form. For the simulation we will set the upper and lower limits to +- 100 for the exponent. For the mantissa we can only allow 0-9.99 as it would become 1 with a higher exponent when it reaches 10. Repeat for the horizontal and vertical velocities.

Firstly we need a frame to collect all of those GUI elements that we want to draw, so we create a frame object:

A black background with blue and green text

Description automatically generated

Then we create the title label that shows the user that it is the planet editor.

A black screen with blue text

Description automatically generated

Now we can create the GUI for configuring the mass. We need a scale and a spinbox:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

The label shows the user that it is configuring the mass. The scale allows the user to modify the mass from 0 to 10. The spinbox changes the mass exponent and has a range of -100 to 100.

A black background with text

Description automatically generated

Similar story for the horizontal velocity components. We decide the range of values that are acceptable, create a text label, a scale and a spinbox. It will become more clear once I show a picture of the end result.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Again, for the vertical velocity.

The result we get is the following:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Now we need to be able to set the default values of the mass, because we do not want to create a planet with zero mass as that would give us an error when running the simulation.

We can use the .set method for the scale bar:



This would set the default value of 5 for the mantissa. As for the exponent, we need to create a StringVar object and assign it to the spinbox in order to set it.



Result:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Now we just need to modify the code for creating a planet to use the values from those widgets.

A screenshot of a computer game

Description automatically generated

We first fetch all the values from the editor using .get() Then we calculate the actual mass and velocity for the planet. We then feed it into the instantiation code:



After doing a visual confirmation that it does indeed use the parameters from the editor, it is time to move on to deleting planets.

**Deleting planets using editor:**

First we check if the planet we want to delete is a valid planet.

Then we pause the animation, remove the planet and redraw the graph.

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

There is a lot of times when I repeat the redrawing of the graph so I will take it into a separate subroutine.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

It resets the graph and then draws the planets and their trails over the graph. This inadvertently renders the animation useless and I can replace it to make it faster.

It runs much smoother after this optimisation for some reason. I think that Tkinter’s animation function is not very good for my project. From estimation it probably used to run at 5 frames per second but now it feels more like 20 frames per second.

Back to deleting a planet.

After testing the delete planet button I found that it successfully deletes a planet, although the process drags a planet offscreen. Now I can move on to editing a planet.

**Editing a planet**